The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,278 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
B. M. L. MASILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	13th ,,
** SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
B. M. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
** ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	A. Wheler	4th May.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by this vessel change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) the following dates :— April 7th, and 21st.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th May.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April	10th June.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th May	1st July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ,,	21st April 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 19, 1888

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	1st May.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHIRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,300	550	25th April.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	[illegible] May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3.500	550	14th April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Feb. 21, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	Sailing date on or about
"CLAN GRAHAM"	3,000	C. Alexanderson	25th Apl. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on the Upper Deck.

Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland, from Marseilles) by these steamers, and passages are granted on favorable terms.

For particulars as to Cabins plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2700	300	12th Apr
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3600	400	30th ,,
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S. Millard	3500	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550	15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A.B. McDougall	4100	500	to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 31, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th April, 1888, noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 9th April, (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 16th April, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 11th April, at noon.
S. S. Kerbela 1978 ,, ...on or about 9th May.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmugao every SATURDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO for Bombay every WEDNESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs.	15	0
Do.	Second Class	,,	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	,,	1	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, April 4, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	19th April.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	480	5th May
PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, February 21, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENAMELS.

IN TINS, READY FOR USE.

FOR Painting New, or Renovating Old Furniture of every description, Wicker Chairs' Tables, Bird Cages, Bedstead, Photo-Frames, &c. Is now being used in England in immense quantities.

The following Colours are in stock :—

Vermillion.	Electric Green.	Ivory.
Dark Red.	Old Gold.	Arabian Brown
Straw.	Grass Green.	French Grey.
Dark Blue.	Blue.	Olive.
White.	Maroon.	Coral Pink.
Turquoise.	Indian Yellow.	Heliotrope.
Dark Oak.	Green.	Chocolate.
Orange.	Light Oak.	Black.
Terra Cotta.	Hedge Sparrow's Egg.	Primrose.
Canary.	Pea Green.	Green.

Per tin, Re. 1-4, each. Brushes, 14 as., each.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices.		
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	each Rs.	0	5
Sixpenny ,, ,,	,, ,,	0	6
One Shilling ,, ,,	,, ,,	0	12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	0
Two Shillings ,, ,,	,, ,,	1	12
Four Shillings ,, ,,	,, ,,	2	8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

For Colours Contained in these Boxes See our Illustrated Catalogue.

	Cash prices.		
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4¾ by 1	each Rs.	7	8
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1¼	,, ,,	17	0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1¼	,, ,,	23	0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 9 by 4¼	,, ,,	45	0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12¾ by 10 by 4	,, ,,	53	0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4	,, ,,	67	0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid, and strong.

27" wide	Rs. 2-4 a yard, per roll of 6 yards	Rs.	13	0
30" ,,	,, 2-8 ,, ,, ,,	,,	15	0
36" ,,	,, 2-14 ,, ,, ,,	,,	16	8
45" ,,	,, 4-4 ,, ,, ,,	,,	24	0
62" ,,	,, 6-0 ,, ,, ,,	,,	34	0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks, and composed of extra thick prepared Oil sketching paper.

Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	Rs.	6	0
Do. do with cover	,,	10	0
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	,,	9	0
Do. do. do. cover	,,	14	0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. MAHLSTICKS.
DIPPERS.

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H. M. Services, Regiments, Clubs, Societies, Schools, Stores, Up-country Firms, and Private Individuals.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
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SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17 including postage for the United Kingdom

IN-DOOR GAMES.

BEZIQUE SET for two players, two packs of cards, Rules and Registers	1	6
Do. do. do. superior	2	2
Do. do. do. in cloth case	3	0
Do. do. do. in leather case	3	4
BEZIQUE SET for four players, four packs of cards, Rules and Registers	2	12
Do. do. superior case	4	8
Do. do. in leather case	6	0
Fancy leather sets for Presentation from	10	0
BILLIARD REQUISITS, a complete stock of best quality articles.		
PLAYING CARDS, a large assortment, from Rs. 13 per dozen to	24	0
WHIST MAKERS, the Cavendish, per pair	3	4
Camden, in rose and satin wood, per pair	3	12
Do. do. ivory indicators	6	8
Camden combined Whist and Cribbage Markers, in rose and satin wood, per pair	6	8
Do. do. ivory indicators	10	8
CHESS BOARDS, leather covered, red and white squares. 14 inch. Rs. 3-12 each; 16 inch. Rs. 4-4 each; 18 inch. Rs. 5-4 each.		
EBONY and BOXWOOD men for 12" board, set Rs. 3-8; for 16" board Rs. 4-8; for 18" board	5	0
Folding Railway Boards, Mahogany, with ebony white wood squares, and pegged Bone men, 8 inch	8	0
Do. do. 10 inch	10	8
Do. do. 12 inch	13	0
TRAVELLER'S BOARDS, Mahogany, with slide closing the men in *Statu Quo*	8	8
Do. do. folding form	11	0
B. C. D. BOARD, or portable Backgammon, Chess and Draught Board, containing Chess Board, Backgammon Table, Dice Boxes Chessmen, Draughtsmen and Dice, the whole, when rolled up, measuring only 8 inches long by 1⅜ inch diameter	9	0

DRAUGHTSMEN, ebony and boxwood. 1 inch. Set Rs. 1-6; 1¼ inch. Rs. 1-10; 1½ inch. Rs. 1-14.		
COMPENDIUM of Games, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Whist, Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, Spellicans, Race Game, Dice, Dice Cups, two packs Cards, and Counters, in neat Mahogany case	32	0
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Whist Cribbage, Bezique, Dominoes, 2 packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished oak case	30	0
A CABINET WITH DRAWER, consisting of Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups Dominoes, Cribbage, Bezique, Whist 2 packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters, in compact polished oak case.	44	0
ROYAL CABINET WITH WINGS and two trays, containing Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dice, Dice Cups, Cribbage, Dominoes, Bezique, Whist, 2 packs each Bezique and Whist Cards, with Bone Counters and Guide Book, in handsome oak case	63	0
NEW COMBINATION SET OF GAMES, comprising Table Croquet, Race or Steeplechase, Puff and Dart, Expert Anglers, Trail, Snail, Ton Ton, Go Bang, Star Ringgolette, Tactics, Skittles, Fox and Geese, Solitaire and Aunt Sally, in neat Dealwood case	21	0
RACE GAME, with Rules	7	0
REVERSI, with board	2	6
PRISONER'S BASE, complete	2	4
DOMINOES, per set from Rs. 1-10 to	4	4
CHILDREN'S CARD GAMES from Rs. 0-14 to	1	6
KINDERGARTEN	2	4
SOLITAIRE from Rs. Rs. 2-4 to	5	8
SPELLICANS from Rs. 0-14 to	1	8
EXCELSIOR, complete	3	4

COMPLETE LIST OF ALL GYMKHANA REQUISITES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRUKS, BAGS, "HOMEWARD BOUND" PASSENGERS. PORTMANTEAUS!

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

12½ per cent.
CASH DISCOUNT.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE BAGS	6	8	to	20	0
TAN CANVAS HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
TAN CANVAS KIT BAGS, very Roomy	12	8		...	
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0
The SHIKAR or HUNTING KIT BAG, SOLID OXHIDE, very Roomy	32	0	to	36	0

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG WAREHOUSE. } BOMBAY.

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ROENISCH, Dresden.
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SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,		42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
SHIRT MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.

MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT
UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

BOMBAY.
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA.
1 East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water } 12 annas per doz.
Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade } Re. 1 per doz.
Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water } Re. 1 Per doz.
Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz.
Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS) BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with added comfort to Visitors and Residents.

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Removes without pain
HARD CORNS ! SOFT CORNS ! !
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SKIN DISEASES

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
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ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors,

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Pri[illegible]s. 1½d., 2s, 3d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

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Will be performed at a CONCERT to be given in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock.

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Mr. Dixon.	Mr. Wyer.

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Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
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C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS to the S. S. "SOMALI." Specification can be seen at Captain A. C. Clark's Office, No. 10, Meadow's Street. Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above Office up to noon, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. MACCOUKEY.
Bombay, 4th April, 1888.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1888-89.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Acting Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY ATTACHED his CERTIFICATE to the ASSESSMENT BOOK for all WARDS of the City.

F. L. CHARLES.
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th April, 1888.

ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA *PREVENTED*
BY USING
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE.

Extract from the Melbourne Herald, January 25, 1888.

"BURGLARY at the Office of Messrs. Oldfield, Moore, and Bland, Land and Estate Agents, 62, Collins Street, West Melbourne. The Safe was dragged from the place where it stood to the middle of the floor, and had been tampered with considerably. The burglars, however, did not succeed in opening it. It is one of Chubb's Patent, and is a thoroughly good Safe. Had the burglars succeeded in opening the SAFE, they would have obtained £60 in money and some valuable securities."

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, and opposite the Victoria Terminus and five minutes walk from the chief places of Business. Terms moderate.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 25.

R. NOWROJEE has supplied good servant to our neighbour. So, *Papa*, we are quite dissatisfied with our cook. You better write to him for one. He secures best men.—Opposite Macropolo, Medow Street.

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AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40 L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LADIES' JERSEYS, Knitted Petticoats, Children's Frocks, Comforters, Shawls, Parasols, Toys, and Fancy Goods.—The E. P. and G. Stores.

SEWING MACHINES from all the leading makers, with the latest improvement, a large stock and variety to select from to suit all purposes.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Rs. 22, Rs. 24. A remarkably cheap, Black Canvas Trunk, Copper Rivettes, Iron Bands, Straps, and good Lever Lock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

OUR famous selections of the Pure Teas of India, China, and Ceylon are guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices ranging from annas 7 to Rs. 2 per lb. in zinc packets.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

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A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

TENDERS.

TENDERS required for LAYING NEW DECKS and other REPAIRS to the S.S. LANCASTER. Specifications to be seen at Captain A. C. Clark's Office, No. 10, Meadow Street.

Sealed Tenders to be delivered not later than THURSDAY, the 5th, at noon, to the abovenamed Office addressed to the undersigned.

J. F. LEGGET,
Master.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE SERVICES of TWO DEPUTY OVERMEN with coal mining qualifications are required on the North-Western Railway. Salary, Rs. 110 to Rs. 19 per mensem.

Applications, accompanied with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned should be made to the undersigned.

No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, Manager, Punjab Section.
Manager's Office, Punjab Section, Lahore, 21th. March, 1888.

FOR SALE.

	Rs.
A BAY ARAB HORSE, 14-3 hands high, Six years old, Well bred. Certified to be sound by Messrs. Scott and Co. No vice. Fast in saddle and harness, Can gallop. Would make splendid charger	850
LIGHT DOG-CART, by Lones, Vernon, and Holden (London), in good condition. 5 ft. wheels, Lancewood shafts with springs. Recently new	400
SET of HARNESS, by Dunnett and Company. Black with brass mountings. As good as new	100
ENGLISH SADDLE, BRIDLE, &c. All in good condition	50
The TURN-OUT complete	1,300

Address, "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET-MAKER,

WILL OPEN, on the 5th inst., his FURNITURE SHOP from Byculla to No. 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, lately vacated by Cash Bazaar Co., Ld., where all sorts of Furniture, Silks, Tapestry, Velvets, Japanese, Chinese and Indian Novelties, Persian Carpets, &c., &c., to be had at MODERATE PRICES.

NOTICE.
SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 150 WAGGON COVERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, at Dharwar, up to 20th April, 1888.

Tenders to be submitted under sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for waggon covers," and to be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money.

Particulars and specification of the paulins can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Wm. COEN,
Chief Storekeeper,
Southern Mahratta Railway.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 27th March, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of VISRAM PURSOTUM in our firm has CEASED from THIS DAY.

મોતીલાલ કાનજી.
i.e., MOTILAL KANJI.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of MOTILAL KANJI has CEASED from THIS DAY.

વીશરામ પરશોતમ.
i.e., VISRAM PURSOTUM.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1888.

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BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition, Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vo. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

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NOTICE.

THE NEW CLUB, Simla, has now been registered as a LIMITED LIABILITY ASSOCIATION, the liability of members being limited to their Entrance Fee of Rs. 100.

The Club will OPEN on the 15th of March. Additional quarters for resident members are now being constructed, and will be ready shortly.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club or of securing quarters should apply to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
New Club, Limited, Simla.
Bentinck Castle, Simla, March 1, 1888.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

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Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
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Monte Vido	7,200	,,	Milan	1,500	,,
Melbourne,	3,500	,,	Odessa	2,500	,,

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A HANDSOME and light new canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent head, by Lewis, of Salisbury.

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A fresh supply of our best real MOCHA COFFEE.

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Best white Doeskin-seated Ladies' Saddle, complete with improved balance strap and Victoria iron. And best double Bridle complete, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A light and neat new Perth DOG-CART, with lady's folding steps and a patent brake by Windover, and a set of brass mounted English-made double harness for PONIES, belonging to a gentleman.

An European-built Sociable or a double-seated ICTORIA, with a pair of well-matched young bay hungarian horses and a set of harness complete.

Also one DOG-CART with a strong and fast trotting BAY pony and harness complete—both the property of F. Stockinger, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Apply to

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CONVENIENT, ECONOMICAL,
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ARGENTINA,

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THIS SILVER SOLUTION, without the aid of a battery, PLATES with pure METALLIC SILVER articles of Copper, Brass, German-silver, Brittania-metal, &c., &c., by SIMPLE RUBBING. Useful also for cleaning instantaneously GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, imparting to these the lustre of diamond.

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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	,,
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DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1	0	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	,,
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CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	,,
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	,,
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	,,
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	,,
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	,,
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	,,
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
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Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,880
,, 1885	£[illegible]
,, 1886	£[illegible]

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

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Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bho[illegible]nugger Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Sirsa (s), from Calcutta and Khiva (s), China.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—King Arthur (s), for Mauritius ; Hindoo (s) Mandvie ; Java (s), Marmagoa ; and Asia (s), Liverpool.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf, (except for Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat,) close, at 2-30 p.m.,to-day.

Rahanumai Mazdayesna Subha.—A public meeting of the said Subha will be held in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day, at 5-30 p.m., when Ervad Sheriarjee Dadabhai Bharucha will deliver his second lecture in Gujerati on "Bodily Purity among Zoroastrians." The presence of all Zoroastrians is solicited on the occasion.

Reported Theft.—Ahmed Ally Allabux, living at Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street Cross Lane, reported to the police yesterday that his house was broken into on Tuesday night, and a box containing a diamond head ornament and sundry other gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 537, stolen.

Fatal Mill Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, named Vishnoo Bhagoo, a labourer employed at a bone crushing mill at Frere Bunder. Deceased, on Monday last, while at work accidentally got his left arm crushed in the machinery, and died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Lecture at the Sailors' Home.—Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, will deliver a lecture at the Sailors' Home, on Saturday, 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. The lecture will be on "Recent Advances in the Law of Storms." We are requested to state that his Excellency Sir Frederick Richards, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, has consented to preside, and shipmasters and all who are interested in the subject are invited to attend.

Stealing Mangoes.—Inspector Stanford yesterday charged a Hindo, named Krishna Gopal, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing forty-five green mangoes, the property of a Mussulman. The prisoner was found by a sepoy breaking mangoes off a tree in Colonel Shortland's compound at Colaba, the right to collect which had been sold to a Mussulman, who kept a males to look after them. Mr. Hamilton sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

Poona Y. M. C. A.—There was a general meeting of the Association on Monday night, to consider whether it would be advisable to continue renting the present rooms or to find a more desirable place for its meetings. The Society was formed in 1884, and the rooms occupied at present have been rented since then, but experience has shown that they are not suitable in many respects. It is therefore desirable either to build a larger and more commodious hall or to purchase a building which may be more suitable than the present building for the purposes of the Association. Two propositions were made, and there is to be a meeting on Monday next, at 8 p.m., in the rooms in East Street, to consider them fully.—*Deccan Herald.*

A Guard in Trouble.—A European guard on the G. I. P. Railway at Beejapore was convicted by Mr. S Tagore, the District Sessions Judge of that place, for misappropriating a sum of money belonging to the Railway Company, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of Rs. 300.—*Poona Observer.*

Departure.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Lieutenant A Phayre, Aide-de-Camp, and Mr. J. Monteath, Private Secretary, arrived at Poona from Bombay on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock. Lord Reay left again by the 8-30 S.-M. Railway train for Mahableshwar. The following gentlemen were on the railway platform to witness the departure of his Excellency and Staff, viz., Captain Steele, Brigade-Major, Dustoor Hoossainjee Jamasp, Parsee High Priest, Baboo Sahib Samlikur Khunderao Vishvanath Rasti, and several others. Lady Reay proceeded to Mahableshwar by tonga dak at 3 o'clock. A salute of seventeen guns was fired by No.2 Mountain Battery on the arrival and departure of his Excellency. —*Ibid.*

A New Railway in the Nizam's Dominions.—We learn that the firm of Messrs. John Fowler and Co., the great narrow gauge railway plant manufacturers of Leeds, have offered to construct a steam tramway, 2 ft. 6 inches gauge, between Nandgaon G. I. P. station and Aurangabad. The cost of the line and rolling stock, construction, etc., will be about 14 lakhs, of which they undertake to provide 10 lakhs by floating an Indian Company to be registered under the Indian Companies Act in Bombay. They require the balance of 4 lakhs to be contributed by H. H. the Nizam's Government—not all at once, but in four instalments of a lakh each upon the completion of each fourth station of the railway. This sum of four lakhs will be a bonus to the Company in return for which they require no guarantee from H. H.'s Government as regards any fixed dividends. We learn that this proposal was placed by Messrs. Fowler and Co. before the Soobadar of the Western Division through Messrs. C. Akilandaiya and Co., and that the project was submitted to the Home Secretary for the favourable consideration of H. H.'s Government with a strong recommendation from the Soobadar. The proposed line will be fifty-four miles long and can be extended to Jaulna or further eastwards as may be required. The present section of fifty-four miles will be substantially constructed so as to carry two to three thousand tons of goods weekly. The carriages and trucks will be 6 feet broad and 18 ft. long, and the speed of the trains ten to twelve miles an hour. This will be quite enough for all practical purposes. The carodigiri statistics show a gross weight of 50,000 tons for exports and imports into Aurangabad and Jaulna annually. So there would seem to be an ample margin in the carrying capacity of the proposed railway for any increase of traffic.—*Deccan Times.*

ACTION AGAINST A PUBLIC COMPANY.

A case of some importance to shareholders of public companies was disposed of by Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, in the case in which the Imperial Flour Mill Company, Limited, sought to recover from Mr. William T. Lamb the amount of calls on ten shares, which were subscribed to by the defendant by signing the memo. and articles of association before the company was registered. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs Bomonjee and Hormusjee, and Mr. Rustomjee, pleader, High Court, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hemming for the defendant. Mr. Hemming contended that the defendant was not a member of the company, that there was no contract, that his signature was not attested as required by the Company's Act, that there was laches on the part of the plaintiffs, and misrepresentation to entitle the defendant to retract even if he was a member.

After going into evidence his Honour gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs on the following grounds. As regards the question of attestation the Court held that the defendant having signed his name in the presence of Mr. Thomas Sugden, and the latter having put his initials T. S. by way of attestation, that was sufficient under the Act. No particular form of signature is required by Sections 11 and 39, and in the absence of that since in a number of cases a signature by initials was held sufficient under other statutes, the Court held it immaterial if the person attesting wrote his full name or not. If the initials be sufficient to identify the person attesting that is sufficient. The defence of laches and misrepresentation failed, as there was no unreasonable delay in floating the Company, and the defendant had no ground for believing that the Company was not going to be floated. No evidence of misrepresentation was given, and there was no fraud in law or in fact. The important point is as to whether there was a contract and the defendant was a member of this Company. The defendant had signed the memo. and articles, and about three months after that the Company was registered on the 3rd August, 1887. After consulting the directors, the secretaries and agents wrote on the same day to the defendant that the Company was registered, and that he was to pay Rs. 10 per share by way of deposit calls in the Bank. The agents had authority to send that letter, and if so, that was a sufficient acceptance of the offer that was made by the defendant. This acceptance was immediately on the registration of the Company. The defendant did not withdraw till on the 5th August. He could not then withdraw, as the contract was completed, and after the letter of the 3rd August, if the position of the parties was reversed, the defendant could have enforced the allotment of the ten shares. The registration of a true copy of the memo. in place of the original memo. signed by the defendant was also held to be sufficient under the Act and the decided cases. His Honour thereforegave a verdict for the plaintiffs with costs, Rs. 120.

DISCONTENTED BRITISH SEAMEN.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Captain Macgee, of the British Ship Scottish Dales, prosecuted Caron, May, Mann, Jones, and Fletcher, five seamen, for refusing duty. The captain, it appeared, had given the men liberty last week with money, but they stopped ashore, refusing to return on board. The police were communicated with and the men were taken on board. They however refused to work, but assigned no reason at all for their behaviour. Mr. Hamilton asked then why they refused to turn to.

Caron said he was discontented, but could not say why. He had no fault to find with the captain, but he wanted to leave the ship. May also complained of being discontented and sick, but similarly failedto assign any reason. The other men gave similar replies.

His Worship remarked that they were behaving like a pack of childen. They complained of being dissatisfied, but yet could not say why they were discontented.

Captain Macgee observed that this was the result o giving the men liberty and money. One of the men said Captain Macgee could easily give them their discharges, as there were many sailors ashore who would replace them. They had money while the others had none and were willing to work for it.

Captain Macgee remarked that it was "beastly behaviour" on the part of the men, as when he shipped them at Cardiff, he took them out of hundreds who were begging for work. He was the only captain who shipped a crew of Britishers.

His Worship : What crews did the other captains take ?

Captain Macgee : Foreigners, Dutchmen, as they make better workmen.

His Worship observed that that was sad. He told the men that it was their own behaviours that spoilt their chances. How could they except captains to ship Britishers when they behaved as they were doing ?

Mann : There are many captains who will take Britishers, for we do better work than foreigners.

His Worship remarked it appeared to him that they simply wished to remain on shore for a spree with the money due to them, but he could not allow them that pleasure. His Worship warned them to return to work, as he said he would have to send them to jail.

Four of the men preferred to go to jail rather than return to work. The fifth, named Fletcher, said it was useless going to jail and then having to go back on board. So he expressed his desire to return on board. His companions were sentenced to two weeks' hard labour each.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were disposed of :—

Re Aga Saiyed Mahomed Shoostri.— Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, said that a number of account sales had not yet been received from Persia, and the learned counsel therefore applied for an extension of the interim order for six months. His lordship granted an extension for three months only.

Re Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy.—Mr. Sunjana moved for an extension of the interim order until the 20th June last. As the case had been transferred to the opposed list the application was granted.

Re Abdool Rahman bin Essa Khaliffa.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

Re Thomas Bernard Coulson.—Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order until the third Wednesday in June next. The extension was granted.

Re Mahomed Ali Ibrahimjee.—Mr. Mankar said the insolvent had compromised with the only two creditors on the schedule ; and he therefore applied for a rule *nisi* to withdraw the petition, the rule being made returnable within a fortnight. His lordship granted a rule, but made it returnable within the usual period of one month.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Rahimtoola Ludha ; Abdool Tyeb Goolam Hoosein and three others ; Babajee Hunmunta ; Bhugwandas Thakordas ; Rustom Khan bin Sheer Ali Khan and others ; Trecumlal Hurjeevandas ; Rahimtoola Goolam Ali, and others ; Bharat Buden ; Ibrahim Hoosein Cazee ; Ranchordas Damjee ; Dorabjee Cooverjee Mehta ; Sundee Nud and others ; Muggon Gopal ; Dhakoo Wittoo and others ; Mamu Becher Joshi ; Ardasir Manockjee Darukhanawalla and another ; Yeshwunt Atmaram ; Ramdas Purshotumdas ; Ameerkhan Surajkhan , Narayen Trimbuck Malkrey ; Mogulam Fatma woman ; Frederick Augustus Simpson ; Charles Hercules Yarde ; and Ayub Noormahomed.

HIGH COURT.—April 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

88-87—Little, S F and N—Ruttonbai *alias* Rambai vs Moolbai—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard. For further directions and costs.

57-85—Little, S F and—Vidiyala Veerumali vs Vishwanath Pitamber and others—Little, S F and N, and Thakurdas, D and C.

200-82—Macfarlane, E and H—Mehrbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckji—Little, S F and N.

Long Causes.

299-84—Payne, G and S—Bai Kesserbai vs Bhowan Jairaz—Nanu and H.

405-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola and others vs Kessowji Poonja—Craigie, L and O.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

11-87—Payne, G and S—Bhavsur Bhika Hurjiwan vs Dewcooverbai widow—J. C. Cama.

16-87—Pestonji and R—Mulji Geega and others vs Pootlibai and another—Mulji B B.

17-87—Payne, G and S—Devibai widow vs Jara Hegady Narron—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Scott.)

For Judgment.

318-87—Payne, G and S—Vujirbhoy Thavurbhoy vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

463-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others vs Meghabai—Hore, C and B—Part heard.

151-87—Khunderao, M—Gungavishnu Shrikisondas vs Moreshwar Bapuji Heghiste—Macfarlane, E and H.

239-86—Craigie, L and O—Kessowji Damodher Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam—Little, S. F and N—For argument of the preliminary issue.

295-29,774 of 87—Jefferson, B and D—Currumchund Premchund vs The M M Mody & Co—Pestonji and R—(S C C suit.)

451-87—Janardhun G—Vinayek Jankidas vs Anundrao Babaji and others—Mirza, H K, J C Cama and in person.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For counsel's reply.

515-87—Mirza, H K—J C Lisboa vs Dhunjibhoy Cowasji Oomregur—Little, S F and N.

For taking evidence as to damages.

466-87—Nanu and H—J J de Silva vs L M de Miranda and another—Hore, C and B.

Long Causes.

78-88—Payne, G and S—Asla Nanji and another vs Rukhmabai another—R Skipsey(S C)—Part heard.

461-84—Shamrao, P—Khetsey Munsing vs. Bhunji Gopalji—Balkrishna and D.

439-87—In person—A pauper, Hormusji Sorabjs Sasoori alias Shroff vs Jamsetji Edulji alias J. B. Shroff—In person.

446-87—In person—Fazel Merally Rahimbhoy vs Saboor Sheriff—In person.

8-88—A. F. Turner—Harry Dwarkaji Thakoor vs J. M. deMonte and others—H Bicknell.

57-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Ebrahim Karmalibhoy—Mansuklal and D—(S C.)

200-87—Tyabji and D—Cassilal Mithalal vs Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another—Ardesir, H and D.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd April 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·797
Temperature of the Air	84·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	423

* From midnight to midnight.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

RAPID OCEAN NAVIGATION.

In these days of rapid steam communication, fast ocean liners, and short leaves, a lecture on the subject of "Rapid Ocean Navigation," which was delivered at the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Hall on Tuesday evening will, no doubt, prove interesting to many. The lecturer was Mr. George A. de Penning, a Calcutta Civil Engineer, and he was introduced to the audience—among whom were several practical men thoroughly conversant with mechanics—by Mr. J. E. Howard. Many ladies were also present, and Mr. de Penning was fortunate in having a fairly large and very attentive company who followed all his remarks with much interest.

Mr. de Penning had devoted considerable time to thinking out a means of improving the speed of ocean steamers by making an entirely new form of vessel combined with greater propelling power, and said that so far back as 1854 he had taken out a patent, in England for an improved propeller encased in cylinders, which however he could not get taken up. But some years afterwards he found that the eminent firm of Thorneycroft had patented an improvement on much the same lines, which marine engineers spoke of as the best kind of propeller in use. The lecturer illustrated his address with large diagrams as he went on, commencing with a brief outline of the existing errors and defects in the form and construction of steam-power vessels and an examination of the progress in navigation from the earliest times. To put it shortly Mr. de Penning's scheme was this: To construct a steam vessel that would go very fast through the water, it would be necessary in the first place to make it not only very long but narrow also, or with very little section of beam, so as to give it fine lines to meet with the least resistance possible; at the same time it must be made stable as not to roll or be crank or top heavy. This he proposed to effect by adopting the outrigger plan. His complete vessel would be one of 500 feet in length with a total breadth of 60 feet, but this ship would in reality be composed of four separate vessels united together. The central portion, he explained, consisted of two vessels each 250 long by 20 feet broad, placed at a distance of 10 feet apart one before the other, joined together below so as to have one keel, and above by the lower deck at a height of at least 5 feet above the vessel's high-water mark. Between the two vessels were two screw propellers to revolve or work on separate shafts, placed in a solid frame so as in no way to affect or hinder the propelling force of one another, while, being pitched one as a right-hand screw and the other as a left-hand screw, they deflected the water on opposite sides, not hindering each others propelling power. On the two sides of the two centre-joined vessels—or say main vessel—at a distance of 5 feet apart from it were placed two other outrigger vessels each 400 feet long by 15 feet broad, securely attached to the main vessel by a lower deck at a considerable height above high-water mark, so that the four hulls joined and formed above water one strong vessel having two or three decks above. Both the outrigger vessels were to be fitted with screw propellers at their sterns to be a help and not a drag on the main vessel, which latter would have a rudder at its stern far removed from the propellers so as to offer no obstruction to the current flowing past. These two propellers of the outriggers being right and left-hand screws would also be worked in the half-wrought iron cylinders affixed on their off or outer side to save deflected force ; they would also assist in the steering of the vessel, and serve to turn the joint vessel round even within the compass of its length. This form of construction would give a composite vessel of four hulls, all of very small beam, which with four powerful fast rotating engines capable of turning the propellers 100 revolutions per minute would progress at over 60 miles an hour; and 50 miles an hour or over 1,000 miles in the 24 would be an estimate of speed well within the mark. This would shorten the voyage from London to Bombay and *vice versa, via* the Suez Canal, to seven days or even less. They could certainly expect to cross the Atlantic in 2 or 2½ days, to do the Cape of Good Hope in a week, and go round it to India in a fortnight. The vessel in moving fast would also be found most safe and less dangerous than travelling by rail : it would be very steady, not given to roll, and there would be no sea-sickness in consequence. The accommodation for passengers would be most ample and comfortable, on a clear deck of 500 feet long by 60 feet broad, and 12 to 14 feet in height. The vessel would be light from having but two raised sides to the four hulls, and in drawing 15 to 17 feet of water would displace about 2,500 tons against 7,500 tons of single vessels of that length and beam. It would carry about 3,000 tons of general cargo when drawing 20 to 22 feet of water, so that it could easily go up navigable rivers.

After the lecturer had explained the scientific aspect of the scheme, the laws of gravity and of friction by which it was governed, its advantages as compared with the present system of single vessels with single keels and one propeller only, he concluded by stating his object was to place the scheme before the public in such a manner as to enable them to judge for themselves as to its merits. He then declared himself willing to answer any questions upon it which might suggest themselves to his hearers.

Some questions were put as to how the vessel would answer in severe weather, the roll of the vessel, and how it would be if any one of its parts became damaged, all of which he disposed of readily. One notable question was what the result would be if it ran against a whale, to which he gave a reply which recalled to mind the well-known rejoinder of Stevenson when questioned by a Parliamentary Committee as to his locomotive meeting a cow in the track, "it would be bad for the cow" Mr. de Penning said it would be bad for the whale which would be cut in two. An objection more to point was raised by another of the audience, namely, that being composed of four vessels, whether in very severe weather there would be a danger of the construction getting dislocated and separating. This the lecturer explained would not be possible if his vessel was properly constructed on the lines he proposed. Each portion would, moreover, have watertight compartments, the deck diagonal iron girders from side to side at the two ends, and horizontal girders in the centre. Some remarks were also offered by Mr. Atkins who thought favourably of the project, and Mr. Howard then addressed the audience giving a general "summing up" of the scheme. Taking a commonsense view of the subject, he saw no reason to doubt its soundness nor why the lecturer's anticipations should not be realised. The great advantages of rapid communication with England were too obvious to need pointing out. People would then be able to spend a good portion of even a short leave of six weeks or two months at home, while the cost would, of course, be lessened, the present passage rates being calculated on the length of time a passenger would have to be fed and kept. A vote of thanks to Mr. de Penning for his interesting lecture terminated the proceedings.—*Pioneer.*

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA.

European schools, that is, schools for Europeans in India, labour under many disadvantages unknown in the mother country. Especially hard is the way in which the Entrance and First Arts Examinations of the Calcutta University bear on the European schools established in the various hill stations. These break up for their long holidays at the end of November, and reassemble on the 1st of March. The boys return to their homes and, as they are intended to do, they enjoy and make the most of their vacation. The University Examinations were held this year the first week in March, and, as might be expected, the boys were not best prepared to face them after their vacation. A circular has been issued by the Rev. Father Doogan, Principal of the St. George's College, Mussoorie, stating in detail the above particulars, and proposing that the Universities of Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore should hold their Entrance and First Arts Examinations twice a year, *viz.*, in November and March, to suit the conveniences of the European schools.

BENGAL.

Cargo Boat Accidents on the River.—The commencement of the *bores* on the river has already begun to cause mischief amongst the cargo-boats and dinghees. The following casualties have been reported. Boat No. 2500, laden with 341 bags linseed, the property of Messrs. Lorraine King & Co., of the Strand Road, was made fast to a buoy during the night off Howrah Railway jetty : at about midnight the *bore* came in, and the boat was swept round with great violence against some other boats, and caused her to spring a leak. She shortly afterwards filled with water and sank ; the crew saved themselves by jumping on to another lighter.—A country boat laden with sand, in coming up the river with the ebb collided with a cargo-boat and sank.—A cargo-boat, laden with 500 cases kerosine oil, the property of Binjari Hookoom Chand, of Burra Bazzar, while at anchor off Telkul-ghat, dragged her anchor owing to the force of the bore, and immediately heeled over and sank. The cases of oil have mostly been recovered, it having floated on to the bank.—A boat containing 35 casks of Rangoon oil, in retiring up the river from the steamer Patna, collided with another cargo boat and sank.—A cargo-boat, containing 340 bags of rice, the property of Ibrahim Hadjee Ismail, of Burra Bazzar, while made fast to a buoy, parted her rope and collided with one of the bridge pontoons and sank. The crew (six) in number were saved by jumping on to the pontoon.—A country boat, laden with grain and barley, in coming up the river sprung a leak and sank off Mohuntasga-ghat.—A dinghee while being kept broadside on to the bore, off-Nimtollah, was capsized and sank. The occupants swam ashore.—A laden coalboat while of Goosry sprang a leak and sank.—*Statesman.*

ANGLO-INDIAN DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. F. S. Growse, who is acknowledged to be one of the most competent authorities in the domain of Indian architecture, has been explaining his views on the subject of Anglo-Indian domestic architecture. He maintains that it is quite unreasonable to expect a native *Mistri* to understand by intuition the complicated requirements of foreign civilisation; but that if assisted by a rough sketch of the ground plan,he will have no difficulty in providing a suitable elevation with appropriate decorative details, whether for a college or a hospital. In many of the old established civil stations in these Provinces, the Collector's house—if no other—is a handsome and commodious residence, in all respects well adapted to climatic conditions. But such a house costs a large sum of money to build ; and further requires a constantly recurring outlay of at least Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a year to keep it clean and in good repair.

In Indian houses of the better class, of all the defects the only one that I have found invariable, is that the doors and windows are of an ugly pattern, and made of imperfectly seasoned wood, and are fitted with exceedingly clumsy handles and fastenings. This is mainly a question of expense ; suitable timber is procurable but it is very costly. If the rooms are finished off at the top with a bold cornice and frieze, I consider it an advantage that all the rest of the wall should be bare of mouldings and panels. For fashion in such matters alters, and in any considerable Indian city painters and free hand draughtsmen can be found who, at a comparatively small cost, and in a short space of time, can decorate the whole interior, according to the taste of the tenant for the time being, and in harmony with his other belongings. No house of native design ever lacks a good plinth ; the omission of this essential feature may invariably be traced to European interference. The reason why a fine house is so seldom built is that it is a kind of property which does not pay. In these days of short acting appointments, frequent furlough, and the depreciation of the rupee, few Civilians care to occupy a palace, which, in addition to the high rent, involves considerable expenditure on furniture and a large establishment of servants and the maintenance of the garden and grounds, in order that everything may be incongruity. Thus the house, which I have been describing, in spite of its many attractions, was never permanently occupied since Sir Charles Elliott left it twenty years ago; and when I moved into it had become a desolation and a ruin. As has been my experience elsewhere, it will probably revert to its former state of neglect when my term of occupancy has ceased. In short, the burden of my lamentation is still the same as so often before. Domestic architecture, like every other art and industry in India, owes its present deterioration, not to failure of skill on the part of the workmen, but to want of encouragement on the part of the employer. Nor is there any prospect of an art revival in the immediate future. Dexterity of hand and the labour of production are systematically ill-paid and unhonoured ; while volubility of speech and the facile manipulation of figured statements are the two showy but sterile accomplishments, for which all the prizes of life are reserved ; with the natural result that the energies of the rising generation are wholly concentrated on their attainment.

A MODEL HOUSE.

Mr. Growse describes the Fatehgarh house in which he is now living for the benefit of any one who is in want of a good model :—

The Fategarh house consists of 11 rooms, exclusive of verandahs, and 4 bath-rooms and a lamp-room and pantry. The covered carriage-porch, which is lofty and spacious, is at the west end, and from it a flight of four steps gives access to a pillared verandah, 84 feet long and 14 broad flanked at either end by the two servants' store-rooms. Three doors open from the verandah into the hall, 36 feet by 15. This is divided by a handsome Palladian arcade from the centre room, 36 feet by 24. It is 25 feet high, and is lighted from the roof. To use this centre room as a dining-room—as I believe has generally been done—at once robs the interior of all its air of distinction. No room in the house could be worse adapted for the purpose, either as regards comfort or picturesqueness of effect. It is the *atrium* of a Roman villa, and wherever the number of apartments is sufficient to allow of its being done, it should be fitted up in that character, as a lounge and public reception-room. East of the *atrium* and communicating with it by three high arched doorways, is the drawing-room proper, of the same dimensions, but with a bow at the end. The windows on either side of the fire place give on to a broad circular verandah, with a spacious paved terrace beyond it, immediately below which is the bed of the Ganges. North and south of the drawing-room are the principal bed-room and the dining-room, each with a bow end and verandah, the one 36 feet long, the other 24, and both 22 feet wide. Each has a smaller room at the side, which in the one case is a dressing-room and in the other an ante-room for the convenience of the table servants. Four other side-rooms, each over 20 feet square, can be used as office, boudoir, and guest chambers. The flat terraced roof is supported by massive beams, and a staircase outside leads on to the top, whence a pretty view can be had of the surrounding country and the river.

MADRAS.

Another Mail Robbery.—On the 22nd instant an Anche runner, who was carring Mail bags near Ilwal, in the Mysore taluk, was attacked by robbers and severely beaten on his leg.—*Times.*

The late Hon. Surgeon C. St. J. Lawrence.—Just as we were going to press intimation reached us of death, at noon to-day (Monday), of Honorary Surgeon C. St. J. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence had been ailing with a complication of diseases for a month and a half and, in spite of the best medical skill that had been procured for him, he passed away at about 12-30. By the death of Hony. Surgeon Lawrence Madras has lost an exceedingly skilful and thoroughly popular medical man.—*Times.*

Burmese Dacoits.—One hundred Burmese dacoits, who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, arrived in Madras on Thursday last from Rangoon in the s.s. Asia, and were lodged in Penitentiary. The men were this morning put on board the s.s. Umballa, under a strong Police escort, to be conveyed to Cananore to serve out their sentences in the Cannanore Jail.—*Mail.*

The Madras Light House.—The old revolving machinery of the light apparatus at Madras, which had been working for the past 44 years, having been exhibited for the first time in January 1844, has been replaced by new machinery, recently arrived from Glasgow, and the light was re-exhibited last night after being extinguished for 25 days. The apparatus has been thoroughly cleaned, with the result that the light now shewn is of remarkable brilliancy. The cost of the new work is about Rs. 1,300. The light is elevated 128 feet above the sea level, and is visible from the deck of a ship at a distance of upwards of twenty miles. The light is of the "flashing description," the nature of the motion being reciprocating and not rotatory ; and consists of fifteen large reflectors. The Light House was built in the year 1838, at a cost of Rs. 75,000. The shaft column wants "pointing," and the brick-work inside stands in need of repair.—*Ibid.*

Attempt at Wife Murder.—On the night of Maundy Thursday, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, a Hindu of the Sathanee sect, a flower seller, had a quarrel with his wife, a middle aged woman, and mother of one child, in his house in Vudamullay street, Pursewakum, near the Church of England Cemetery, and struck her several blows with his clenched fist, because she had complained, to the tenants, of his ill-treatment towards her. He armed himself with an English cobbler's knife, and his wife, suspecting his murderous intention, ran out of the house, when he pursued her, and gave her two stabs on the back and two on each arm. Not content with this, he knocked down the unfortunate woman and stabbed her below the fifth rib on the left side, causing a punctured wound about three inches in depth. She got up and, running a distance of fifty yards, fell down from exhaustion through loss of blood, her cloth being quite saturated. The would-be assassin then cleared away from the spot, and attempted to put an end to his own life by stabbing himself in the belly, with the same weapon, and caused a wound two and half inches deep. A young East Indian named Ferrier who lived hard by and was an eye witness to the murderous attack, immediately repaired to the scene, apprehended the would—be murderer, and wrenched the weapon from his right hand. Police Serjeant Gleeson soon after arrived, and the prisoner was handed over to his custody. The woman was at once conveyed to the Hospital for Women and children, but she is in a precarious state. Inspector Simpson of the G. Division, went for Colonel MacDonald Smith the Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore who lost no time in arriving at the hospital, and took the womans dying declaration, she stated to the Magistrate that the prisoner attempted to take her life without her giving any grave or sudden provocation. The prisoner was afterwards taken to the General Hospital, and his wound dressed. He will be kept there till such time as he recovers under Police surveillance. He will then be put on his trial before one of the Presidency Magistrates. When the prisoner was arrested he accused his wife of having first stabbed him in the belly and then inflicted the wounds on her person. The knife he had used on the occasion for the commission of the murderous attack had blood stains on it.—*Times.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

Foreign Department.

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, from 22nd Mar.

Survey of India.

Mr F Adams, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, under Chapter X, Sec 138, of the Civil Leave Code, from 2nd Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

The following promotion is made from 24th Nov 1887, *vice* Mr P A G Cowley, Surveyor, 1st Grade, retired :—

Mr J S Pemberton, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

The following promotions are also made, from 24th Nov 1887, to fill an existing vacancy :—

Mr E A Wainright, Offg Surveyer, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.—

Mr L F Berkeley, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr P J Sarrao, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The following Offg promotion is made, from 20th Dec 1887, vice Mr D A King, Surveyor, 4th Grade, on leave.

Mr R C D Ewing, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Rajputana Agency, Public Works Department.

Mount Abu, 22nd Mar—Under Sec 50, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, 6th Edition, the Agent to the Govr-Genl and Chief Commr is pleased to grant furlough on medical certificate for 1 year to Mr H J A Bowden, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Mily Works and Roads Divn, from 14th Mar 1888, the date on which he embarked for Europe.

Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Mr A R Shaw, Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Div, is granted furlough for 6 months, under Sec 50, Chap V, of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st April 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H A Tregear, Supdt, Sarum Circle, Lower Divn, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Asst Commr, Punjab Mines Divn, during the absence on furlough of Mr A R Shaw.

Military Works Department.

Lieut C D Learoyd, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is appointed to officite as Exec Engr of the Meerut Divn Mily Works, from 9th Jan 1888, during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A Hildebrand, R E, Exec Engr, or until further orders.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH ORDERS.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.

Mr W Holmes, Magis and Collr, Muzaffarnagar, furlough to Europe for 18½ months, from 20th Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr J W Muir, Dist and Sess Judge, Azamghur, privilege leave for 2 months on full pay, and 20 days on half pay, from 15th Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr H W Gibson, Depy Commr, Unao, privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, from 1st Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr J H Harrison, Sett Officer, Muzaffarnagar, special leave on urgent private affairs for 4½ months, from 1st Apl 1888, or subsequent date.

Mr A M W Shakespear, Jt Magis, Bareilly, to be placed on special duty from 22nd Mar 1888, until further orders.

Mr E Galbraith, Asst Supt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Muir, or until further orders.

Mr C D Steel, Jt Magis, Muzaffarnagar, to be Asst Supdt and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dehra Dun.

Surg G A Emerson, Civil Surg of Bulandshahr, to officiate as Supdt of Central Prison, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj G C Hall, or until further orders.

Mr J Denman, Asst Magis, Moradabad, to hold charge of the Kassia sub-division, in the Gorakhpur dist, from date of taking charge and until further orders.

Mr L G Evans, Asst Commr, Unao, to officiate as Depy Commr in the same dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H W Gibson, or until further orders.

Mr D F Addis, Jt Magis, Bulandshahr, to officiate as Magis and Collr of that dist, during the absence on furlough of Mr A B Patterson, or until further orders.

Mr. W R Burkitt, Dist and Sessions Judge, 2nd Grade, on return from special leave, to the Gorakhpur Judgeship.

With effect from the 1st of Apl 1888, Mr D C Baillie' Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd Grade, Basti, to be Asst Settlement Officer, 1st Grade.

Transfers.

H F House, Asst Magis, from Etawah to Bareilly.

Mr A M Markham, Magis and Collr, Bijnor, to Muzaffarnagar, from date on which Mr Holmes proceeds on furlough.

Mr A H Mavis, Dist Supdt of Police, from Gorakhpur to Jalaun.

Mr J Luffman, Dist Supdt of Police, from Jalaun to Gorakhpur.

Irrigation Branch.

Mr W P Richardson, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Cawnpore Divn, Lower Ganges Canal, to the charge of the Anupshahr Divn, Ganges Canal, vice Lieut-Col T. Howard, RE, granted special leave.

Mr C T Evans, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, is appointed to the charge of the Cawnpore Divn, Lower Ganges Canal,vice Mr W P Richardson tranferred to the Anupshahr Divn, Ganges Canal.

Mr A C Crampton, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Dist Engr, Allahabad, is granted 9 months' furlough, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code,from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr, N W P and Chief Cmmr of Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotion, from date specified :—

Mr P. McKenzie, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, to be Exec Engr, 4th Grade, temporary, from 3rd March, 1888, vice Mr E Hodges, Exec Engr, granted 1 year's leave on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 26th March, 1888.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut A C S Clarke, Border Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

34th Pioneers.—Surg M A Ker to the offg medical charge of the Regt, *vice* Surg Major C W S Deakin, appointed to officiate as Medical Storekeeper, Mean Meer.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfers :—

Army Pay Dept.—Paymaster and Hony Capt CFH Beardmore, from the 1st Batn East Surrey Regt, to be Paymaster of the 2nd Batn Royl, West Surrey Regt, *vice* Major Caine ordered to return home on promotion.

Capt T K E Johnston, R A, is directed to proceed from Sialkot to England and join H Battery 1st Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

Capt R A Scott, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to England for the purpose of taking up the Adjutancy of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavy.

Lieut G H L B Simmons, Royal Engrs, attached to the Mily W Dept, is posted to Karachi for submarine mining duty, relieving Lieut Rice, Royal Engrs, whose tour of duty in submarine mining has expired.

On return from furlough, Capt G C P Onslow. Royal Engrs, is attached to the Mily W Dept and posted to Aden.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut F H E Brouncker, O Battery 3rd Brigade, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Dragoon Guards—Capt G W Forbes, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

17th Lancers—Capt H Fortescue, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Batn West Riding Regt—Capt and Quarter Master W Ames, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Army Pay Department—Capt C Haynes (Paymaster, 2nd Batn Northumberland Fusiliers), for six months, on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgn-Major W Creyk, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut A Grant (offg Wing Officer on probation, 1st Batn 4th Goorkhas), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Capt F G Delamain, to Kashmir and Poona, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct.

1st Bengal Infantry.—Lieut R J R Brown, to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, on medical certificate, from the 4th March to the 4th Sept.

39th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut GA McCarthy, on private affairs, to Naini Tal and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon W G Thorold, to hills North of Dehra, on medical certificate, from the 28th Feb to the 28th May.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Department of Finance and Commerce.

On the termination of his special duty, Mr. E. W. Parker, Extra Judl Asst Commr, is placed on special duty in connection with the assessment of the Income Tax from afternoon of the 5th of Mar 1888.

Forest Department.

Consequent on the departure on privilege leave of G G Minniken, Depy Conservr, 3rd Grade, the following temporary promotions will have effect from forenoon of the 20th Feb 1888 and until further orders :—

Mr. E. Down, Deputy Conservr, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Conservr, 3rd Grade.

Mr J L Pigot, Asst Conservr, 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Conservr, 4th Grade.

Mr J E Barrett, Asst Conservr, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Asst Conservr, 1st Grade.

Home Department.

Lieut C G Parsons, Asst Settlement Officer, Gurdaspur, has obtained furlough for 1 year, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st of May 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev A W Rebsch, B A, Chaplain of Delhi, is appointed to the Chaplaincy of Dalhousie, from 20th of Mar 1888, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

The Rev E T Beatty is appointed Chaplain of Jutogh from 4th Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

The Rev T F Dale, MA, Joint Chaplain of Karachi, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Notification of the Govt of Bombay, No 18, dated the 12th Mar 1888, is appointed to the Chaplaincy of Delhi, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

The furlough to Europe granted to Mr T W Smyth, M A, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, by "Punjab Government Gazette" Notification No. 332, dated the 13th April, 1887, has been extended by H M's Secy of State for India by a period of 6 months.

Mr G L Smith, District Judge, has obtained furlough for 8 months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st April 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R E Younghusband has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Sec 73 of the Civil Leave Code, from afternoon of the 8th March, 1888, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of Senior Secy to the Financial Commr, Punjab.

E Nicolls, B A, Joint Chaplain of Rawalpindi, is appointed Chaplain of Peshawar from 3rd of Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties from the Rev C A Gillmore.

The Rev C A Gillmore, Chaplain of Peshawar, is, on relief at that station, appointed to the Chaplaincy of Murree from 4th Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr J G M Rennie, Offg Dist Judge of Hissar, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hoshiarpur from the forenoon of the 17th Mar 1888, vice Major J A L Montgomery, transferred.

Education—Mr F H Cope, M A, Asst Professor, Govt College, Lahore, in the Grade of Rs. 350, and Offg Inspr of Schools, Lahore Circle, in the 4th Class of the Graded Staff, has been appointed Principal of the Central Training College, from 16th Mar 1888, but will continue to officiate as Inspr of Schools, Lahore Circle.

Mr D W Thompson, Inspr of Schools, Rawal Pindi, has been granted furlough to Europe for seven months, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Harvey, Inspr of Schools, Jullundar Circle, has been granted 6 months' furlough to Europe, under Sec 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Apl 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himselfof it.

In consequence of Mr. Harvey's proceeding on furlough, the following appointments have been made :—

Mr. T. C. Lewis, Principal, Govt College, Lahore, to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle.

Mr E S Robertson, Professor, Govt Coll, Lahore, to officiate as Principal.

In consequence of Mr. Thompson's proceeding on furlough, the following officiating promotions are made in the Graded Educational Service :—

Mr E S Robertson, MA, Professor, Govt Coll, Lahore, to officiate in the 2nd Class.

Mr W Bell MA, Professor, Govt College, Lahore, to officiate in the 3rd Class.

Police Department.

The following acting appointments are made from the date specified :—

Consequent on the departure on leave on private affairs of Mr J D C W Bean, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Offg 1st Class, 1st Grade—

Mr E L French, Asst Dist Supdt, Offg 1st Class, 2nd Grade, officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr H A Close, Asst Dist Supdt, 1st Class, 3rd Grade, officiate in the 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.	
Daily Prices—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 6 0	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 3	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3	
Shins, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6	
Do. salt, each	0 7 6	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0	
Liver, each	0 3 6	
Heart, each	0 1 3	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
per Sirloin lb.	0 3 6	
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 3	
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 2
Breast large	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. small	0 2 3	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—		
Pigs. (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0	
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0	
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 9	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 8	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6	
Fruits—		
Pineapple, large, each	0 4 0	
Do. Small per each	0 2 0	
Pomeloes, large, each	1 8 0	
Do. small, each	0 8 0	
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 10 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0	
Orange, large, per dozen	0 14 0	
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0	
Grapes, white per seer	0 4 0	
Melons, water, large, each	0 10 0	
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0	
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 2 0	
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0	
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0	
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1 0 0	
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 6	
Pomegranate, Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0	
Do. Bombay, per doz.	1 8 0	
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	9 0 0	
Do. Payree, per dozen	6 0 0	
Do. Common, per doz	3 0 0	
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0	
Chekoos per dozen	1 0 0	
Moosoombees Poona, per doz.	1 0 0	
Pickles Country.		
Mango, per seer	0 0 9	
Lime, per seer	0 0 9	
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. small, per seer	0 0 10	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	10 0	
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6	

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome specially designed artistic household furniture of the best make and workmanship, by Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts, electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, a handsome strong English-built, glass-fronted, miniature Brougham, an English-built light comfortable Victoria, and English-built mail phaeton, a handsome strong Calcutta-built dog-cart, a pair of very handsome fast trotting chesnut waler horses, sets of English-made double and single harness, &c., the property of F. Kirby, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong C. B. pony, 13-2, goes in saddle and harness, good jumper.

1 handsome strong English-built brougham by Kesterton of Long Acre.

1 handsome strong English-built landau.

1 „ „ dog-cart with grey horse.

1 „ „ landau by Kesterton in very good order

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Bandstand, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood Frenchpolished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate rosewood cottage piano, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, &c. &c., the property of Dr. P. Peterson.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT ESA BIN CURTAS'S STABLE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place on account of the concerned—

A batch of first-class country-bred horses, just received from up-country.

The horses are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Dock, the puccabuilt office and office furniture of Messrs Kirby & Co., Engineers and Contractors, West Dock Extension Works, consisting of large writing tables, chairs, cupboards, pigeon holes, &c., &c.

The Office is of neat design and built all of timber, and has a double story. It is 100 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 10 feet Veranda all round, and the roof is covered with Mangalore tiles.

The above is now on view.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

UNRESERVED Auction Sale of Bungalow at Matheran known as "Chowk Hotel."

On MONDAY, the 9th April next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The bungalow with out-houses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 26 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accomodation and commands an excellent view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned,

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the Co-operative stores, or Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, the blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy flower vases, &c.

Also on account of the concerned—invoices of bentwood, chairs, English-made child's perambulators, and iron brass bedsteads.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April,

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Coolaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of G. H Johnson, Esq., the same comprises glassware and crockery, plated cruet frame, tea and coffee pots, chamber candlestick and teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, dining, side, washhand, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and without arm chairs, sideboard, camp tables, whatnot meatsafe, book shelf, teapoys, iron and wooden bedsteads, writing table, clothes press, chest-of-drawers, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, sausage machine, pictures, bath and dispense-room furniture, utensils, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINES AND SCUTCHING MACHINES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, at Sewlall Motilal Mill, by order of Mr. Sewlal Motilall.

1 pair of semi-vertical steam engines. 120 nominal horse, power by Galloway and Sons.

2 double and 2 single scutching machines for 48-inch laps, by Platt Brothers.

The above can be inspected on application at the mill premises.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 7th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Daver Hall, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and English-made mahogany walnutwood and gilt household furniture, handsome clocks by McCabe and French, with chimes, striking quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour and hours, and showing dates and months; another clock by Savory and Sons, striking half hours and hours, and also showing date and month; large size pier glasses and marble vases, handsome China jars and porcelain flower vases, a large size self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle, of London, with six barrels playing very nicely; handsome ormolu time-pieces and clocks of different sizes, hanging argand lamps of 1, 2, 5, and 12 lights by Nash, splendid chandeliers of 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 30 lights by Nash, 3 and 5 lights rich glass wall brackets and hanging globe lamps, also by Nash, 5 musical boxes, playing different airs, oil paintings fitted with fifteen day, French clocks, striking half hours and hours with gongs; very rich hall carpets, table and wall argand lamps of best German silver by Nash, table ornaments, oilpaintings, oleographs, and other pictures, &c., &c., the property of DADABHOY NOWROJEE DAVUR, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sale by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
7 cases prints.
5 „ T red gagraputs.
2 „ white shirtings.
2 „ „ dhoties.

By order of the executor of the will of the late Mrs. Newman.

1 writing table with slope clothes and gown press. drawing instruments, surveying instruments, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong second hand brougham.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeten.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., sale commencing at p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) the property of E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., consisting of sofas and easy chairs with cushions, handsome washhand and dressing tables with marble tops, corner whatnots, suitable reclining couch with wire mattress, iron bedstead, table and hanging lamps, octagon table, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor), the valuable and handsome richly open carved and plain blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, 1, 2 and 12 light hanging arg and lamps, by Tucker, table ornament, flower vases, large size microscope, on stand, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE of valuable landed property in BALOO SARANG STREET, otherwise called Bhoosaree Moholla, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs CAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Amba Dana, Mugga Dana, and Bhugga Dana trading under the name of Amba Dana, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hussonally Mahomedally, now an Insolvent in pursuance of the powerof sale given in the Indenture of mortgagee, dated the 18th day of November, 1878, and in the Indenture of further change, dated the 12th day of November 1879.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, Bombay, on the western side of Baloo Sarang Street, otherwise called Bhoosaree Moholla in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7 containing by admeasurement 11 feet in breath and 6 feet in lengthor thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Fazundar under No. 46, and bounded on the east by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Chand Mahomed Peroo, and on the South by the house of Borah Ibrahimjee Rajbhoy, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Hussonally Mahomedally and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 38, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine-oil, table and hanging lamps, superior pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain G. MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1880.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5-postage, 4 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HAINES ROAD, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bejonjee Dhunjibhoy Kapadia, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Jan Mahomed Cassum, the following property:—All that piece of Fazundari land, together with the message tenement, or dwelling house, situate on the southern side of Byculla, Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under ward No. ( ) and street No. ( ), containing by admeasurement about 270 square yards and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Ramchunder Shimpi, on the west by the house of Haji Abdulla Moobaruck, on the north by the said Byculla, Haines Road, and on the south by the public drain or gutter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF 4 BULLOCKS AND 1 RECKLA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chandanwady, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and in Re Dhondoo Ramji Dhaga, an Insolvent, 4 bullocks and one reckla, No. 221.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases stripe satin and woolen shawls.
2 „ white stripe net and white drill.
3 „ white and colored border handkerchiefs.

A quantity of Brown papers, foolscap papers, envelop and note papers, colored beads, silk umbrellas, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD STOCK OF MATERIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 12th April, at 2 p.m, at the Government Central Press, Hummum Street, Fort, (Old Secretariat)—

A large quantity of surplus and old stock of materials, consisting of vertical boiler and engine of 6 H. P., shafting 2 inch diameter, cutting and paging machines, lith presses, iron flue, compositors' frames, miscellaneous scraps, iron and brass rule cuttings, wooden, zinc and tin packing cases, chases, wax, handplough, cutting saws, litho stones, &c., &c.

Also a large number of ruled books, full and half bound, very useful to Trading, and Banking Establishments.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., at Grant Road, the household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, carriage, horse, &c., &c., the property of E Freeborn, Esq. Full particulars will be published hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April, 1888.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTES
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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the ombay Government, dated the 26th March nd 25th July, 1884, respectively
rice, Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4.

ON the resumption of business in London yesterday after the holidays, Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower at 101⅝; and Silver declined ⅛d, say to 42⅞d. per oz. Rupee Securities, at £68⅝ for Fours, and £73½ for 4½ per cents. were unaltered; as also was Indian Sterling Loan at 108. French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 107. Following the recent declaration of dividends, Chartered Bank shares advanced 10s., being quoted at £24; and Mercantile were £1 higher, at £19. 10s. per share.

In General Produce there was little movement. Linseed continued quiet, but steady at previous quotations. Rapeseed had become dull and Calcutta Brown was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive. Wheat was still dull, and No. 2 Soft White in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper; but prices of Hard Red and Club No. 2 were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed yesterday, as it had re-opened after the holidays, quiet, but the day's total sales, which aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 700 Surats, exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. Ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16d. lower, at 5 5-16d; but prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged, excepting that of "Fine" Bengal, which was 1-16d. down. American Arrivals were 5-64d. lower for the nearest and most distant deliveries, and 3-64d. to 1-16d. in intermediate positions. "Fine" Broach, with "Fully Good" clause, is reported to have been done for February-March shipment, at 5d., which is ⅛d. below the rate for ready stuff. To-day's opening message calls the market steady; probable sales 10,000 bales; imports, 35,00, bales. Manchester was quiet yesterday, but unchanged.

The New York Market continued to droop, a further decline of 1-16 being reported in the spot price, at 9 13-16 cents, while Aguust Futures receded three point, to 9'91 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather heavier than either of the two preceding years, at 9,000 bales, and the figures to date now give the following comparison:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	9,000	7,000	8,000
Three days' do.	15,000	17,000	23,000
Since 1st Sept. '87	5,078,000	5,073,000	4,852,000

Notwithstanding the absence of encouragement from Liverpool and New York, we have had an active market for our staple here to-day, and prices generally have been steadily maintained. There has been a good forward enquiry, principally for Dharwar and Bhownuggur, and some rather large lines have been booked of "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 197; and of "Good" Dharwar for the same month, at Rs. 204½; there have also been export buyers of "Fully Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 204; but sellers of this growth have been rare, and, when found, have been difficult to deal with. In ready Cotton a large business has been done, the principal purchases reported consisting of Dhulia and Pachora, at Rs. 186-93; Khangaum, at Rs. 201-3½; Barsee, at Rs. 214; Julgaum, at Rs. 201-5¼; Bengals, at Rs. 178-80½; Wadwan, at Rs. 193-6; Veraval, at Rs. 182-97; and Dharwar, at Rs. 196-203½ per candy.

WHEAT is dull, and though we make no change in our quotations, rather lower rates would probably be accepted by dealers whose position is weak in view of the free supplies now arriving and little demand for export.

SEEDS.—A moderate business is reported in most descriptions, and both *Lin* and *Rape* may be called steady at previous rates. *Poppy Seed* is dull and declining, and Rs. 6-6-6 per cwt is now quoted both for ready stuff and for future delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,180	bales.
Wheat	40,388	cwt.
Linseed	10,865	„
Rapeseed	8,766	„
Gingelly	5,025	„
Poppyseed	863	„
Groundnuts	10,808	„

FREIGHTS.—No fresh forward business has transpired, and quotations for ready cargo are unchanged, the tone of the market being quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day in sympathy with the decline in Silver on the other side, and our quotations may be called 1-32d. lower than they closed at last evening. There have been very few Bills making, and there has been generally little disposition for business pending Council allotments. Some Bank Wire Transfer was placed in the morning at 1s. 4 7-16d. but 1-32d. lower was afterwards quoted for delivery up to July. We quote. ready.

Bank Bills in demand	1s. 4 13-32d,	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅜d. to 13-32d.	„
Dr. 3 month's sight	1s. 4 15-32d.	„
Credits do. do.	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
France do. do.	1·74¾d.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day with an upward tendency in rates, though little actual advance has been established. The cash rate for Fours is still quoted at 99⅛, and for the next account 98 15-16 has been the price, 98⅞ being named for next month's settling day, with little doing for money, but with buyers, and few sellers, for both accounts. The other denomination is still quoted at 105¾, nominal.

SHARES.—This has been a rather quiet market again to-day; but in the case of Mill Scrip the changes in price which have occurred have all been in favour of holders. Alliance have advanced Rs. 20; Hindostan, Rs. 10; Lukmidas Khimji and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5; and Oriental, and Ripon, Rs. 2½ each. In Press Shares Fort have advanced Rs. 75; but English have declined Rs. 25; and Khangaum Rs. 20. Bank of Bengal shares have moved up Rs. 5 per share.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEREGT—April 2, at Ahmednagar, of small-pox, W. N DeRegt, M.A., Professor of Science, Ahmednagar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALL—March 20, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Edward A. Hall, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

MORRISON—March 20, at Fyzabad, the wife of Quarter-master Sergeant W. Morrison, L.-4, Royal Artillery, of a son.

PALMER—March 27, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. C. S. Palmer, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

WE publish to-day a communication upon the recent decision of the High Court on the police case which has been addressed to us by a legal correspondent whose name, if we were permitted to disclose it, would give unquestionable authority to the observations he has made upon the case. His communication, it will be seen, deals with a very simple issue, namely whether "honest belief" is equivalent to the reasonable suspicion which alone can justify an arrest. The High Court in this case seems to have had no doubt that honest belief was a sufficient justification for all that the policeman Bhao Jadowji did. The Bhattia dealer who had appeared as complainant in the proceedings was admittedly not the kind of man that the policeman took him to be. He was in possession of a parcel of cloth; he was carrying it along a public thoroughfare at an hour when, in pursuance of a departmental order, the police are instructed to be particularly on their guard against people who are in possession of property which may possibly have been stolen; the policeman did not know him; and lastly, his clothes were not quite as clean as they might have been. These were the only suspicious circumstances against him, unless indeed his resentment of the suspicions to which the policeman gave expression can be regarded as another. But as anyone with a *mens conscia recti* has a right to resent treatment based on the assumption that he is a thief or a receiver of stolen goods, this can scarcely be prayed in aid in the policeman's justification. The finding of the High Court, moreover, is clear as to the character of the complainant Bhattia. The policeman, Mr. Justice Birdwood said, was "entirely mistaken as to the character of the complainant," who has to be considered therefore as an honest man, despite his unwashed clothes, as having been properly in possession of the goods he was carrying, and as therefore not a fit subject for the attentions of a vigilant policeman.

Now it is not pretended that Bhao Jadowji, dealing with the Bhattia *pied poudré* and in the early morning, had as good an opportunity of judging of the good faith of his victim as the Presidency Magistrate had when he tried the case at his ease, or as the learned judges of the High Court had, in the dry light of depositions and arguments of counsel two months later. The policeman on the highway is not supposed to be in possession of those judicial means for the investigation of truth which are at the command of his betters. But he is supposed to be a reasonable being, able to judge on the spot of the bearing of plain and palpable facts, and to tell the difference in a rough commonsense way between an honest man and a rogue. This is part of his business, and we suppose he is selected with some general regard to his natural capacity for detecting this general distinction between the sheep and the goats. He may be no better fitted that the rest of us for appreciating the fine distinctions in which the children of light shade off into the children of darkness, and when he fails in this he fails in common with his beters, and may plead as we all have to plead at one time or another that appearances are deceptive and men and things are not what they seem. But there is a limit to the indulgence which can be pleaded for him in regard to his mistakes in distinguishing between the honest man and the rogue. The limit is passed when in treating an honest man as though he were something else the policeman acts upon suspicions that are unreasonable. The question whether a suspicion is unreasonable or otherwise is so very general, and it depends upon so wide a diversity of conditions and circumstances, that anything like an exhaustive definition of reasonableness is out of the question. But the law is not quite silent upon the point. It is content if the agent in acting upon his suspicion act in good faith, and good faith, as a justification of mistaken exercise of authority is negatively defined in the fifty-second section of the Penal Code, wherein it is provided that "nothing is said to be done in good faith or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention." Mr. Justice Parsons cited this section of the Code; whether the judgment of the Court accorded with the citation is a question that we may leave our legal correspondent to deal with. The determining consideration with the Court seems to have been Mr. Justice Birdwood's conclusion that the policeman acted in an honest belief that such a state of facts existed as would justify his action in stopping the complainant. It followed from this that the complainant, despite the approval of a good conscience, was not justified in resisting search and inquisition, that his unjustifiable resistance brought him under the Code, and that the policeman had sufficient warrant for taking him into custody. Our correspondent attributes the decision of the High Court to a marvellous substitution of "honest belief," a phrase foreign to the Code, for the "reasonable suspicion" about which the Indian Codes and many others have so much to say. The substitution is not happy, nor is it psychologically exact. The honest beliefs of a whole race and generation may be, and as a matter of historic fact have over and over again been, flagrantly and hopelessly unreasonable, and the honest beliefs of a policeman may be so entirely dependent upon the range of his intelligence that we should be sorry for any community whose liberties were in any way subject to them. Nor should it escape notice that this "marvellous substitution" of which our correspondent speaks has this inconvenient result, that it transfers the question from the region of legal definition to that of metaphysics. Honesty of belief, as Cardinal Newman says of certitude, is "a quality of the mind;" reasonable suspicion, as he said of certainty, is a quality of propositions, or as we ought to say of this case, a quality residing in a given set of facts. The practical significance of the distinction is obvious. No one can tell what is or is not in a policeman's mind, and therefore no one can tell what his honest belief is. But anyone can tell whether reasonable suspicion attaches to a particular group of circumstances, and especially the person who is the centre and chief actor in them. This marvellous substitution, once more, transfers the justification from the facts themselves to the mind of the policeman who has to deal with them. If the justification is not in the facts themselves but essentially in the view that the policeman may take of them—this by the way can never be a matter of proof—it would be extremely difficult to say of any arrest whatever that it was illegal, or of any obstruction to police interference that it was unwarranted.

An unlimited succession of awkward contingencies come into view the moment that honest beliefs and reasonable suspicions are authoritatively treated as convertible terms. Seeing that the most arrant stupidity is perfectly consistent with the most transparent honesty there is no telling where the honesty of belief of our Bhao Jadowji's may on occasion lead them and us. It might on occasion lead an inquisitive and vigilant policeman to the arrest of his own Commissioner—a dreadful contingency, but an offence which certain recent apologies for stupidity have led us to regard as possible, and which the judgment of the High Court would warrant us in believing to be venial. On the whole then we think the public would have preferred if the law had been taken as it stands—if reasonable suspicion instead of honest belief had been adhered to as the test of lawfulness in police intervention and inquisition. And this for the simple reason that honest belief may prevail in a dozen cases, where reasonable suspicion exists only in one. We have been asked to believe that Bombay may sleep more securely in its bed now that the rights of the policeman in dealing with the badmash, real and suspected, have been satisfactorily defined. The real badmash, we can quite believe, is perturbed by the High Court judgment, unless indeed he is hopeful that while the police, trusting to the saving grace of an honest belief, will be so busy in the grey dawn of the coming mornings in investigating the bundles of honest people that the rogues will have a freer chance than they had. We are not quite conscious, however, of the new—or shall we call it revived?—security that has been given to the public since Mr. Crawley-Boevey's judgment was said to be bad in law. If any change has taken place in the public mind it is scarcely in the direction of security, but rather of anxious inquiry whether, since honest stupidity—provided always that it be verily and indeed honest—has had such large immunities granted to it, things may not sometimes go hard with ununiformed honesty as it goes on its way bundle in hand, and a clear conscience under its breast, but with something about it all the same that may provoke the honest belief of some Bhao Jadowji that it is no better than it should be. And thus the judgment after all is not at all one at which the public can throw up its cap as at some great vindication of our houses and property against the thief who lurks in the darkness and in the dawn.

* * *

Is it possible to get an extra twelve knots an hour out of one of the crack steamers of the present day? Before answering this question decisively, it may be well to consider what would have been the answer to an inquiry twenty years ago whether a despatch boat could achieve twenty-five knots. The negative would have been certainly forthcoming; but for all that torpedo boats and torpedo catchers that do not aspire to twenty-five knots or more are now looked upon as rather behind the age. Torpedo boats that can do twenty-seven knots are in the papers, if not already on the sea. If this speed be attained or attainable it requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive that steamers may yet rush through the water at thirty or thirty-two knots an hour. It is therefore worth while to give a little attention and some thought to the report of a lecture given at Allahabad a few days ago by Mr. de Penning, a Civil Engineer from Calcutta, who discoursed on the subject of "Rapid Ocean Navigation," and maintained that by making an entirely new form of steamer it would be possible to go from Bombay to London in seven days or less, and that the Atlantic could be crossed in two days or two days and a half. The form which Mr. de Penning proposes for a steamer capable of going sixty miles an hour if put to it, and able to get through a thousand miles a day with perfect ease, is indicated in the report of the lecture which we reproduce from the Allahabad paper. But it may be as well to bear in mind that the question of form is only a secondary consideration, and that the possibility of achieving a hitherto inconceivable rate of speed depends upon an arrangement of the propellers, which is not referred to in the report. Mr. de Penning has himself explained to us very clearly the nature of the modification of the existing propelling power which is necessary. Every one has heard of Thorneycroft's patent, which is utilised in Yarrow's fast steam launches, but the general public do not understand the exact nature of his system. It consists in the partial enclosure of the screw in a case or tube, which not only protects it from injury, but utilises the lateral and back pressure of the water escaping from the blades of the screw to assist in the propulsion of the vessel. The speed is nearly doubled without any proportionate expenditure of steam power. Now it so happens that this very principle, patented in 1878-82 by Thorneycroft, formed the subject of a patent taken out in London in 1854 by Mr. de Penning, who could not then succeed in getting any one in England to believe in the idea and work it. Thorneycroft knew nothing of this specification; he re-invented the system independently, and its success, so far as small steamers are concerned has been placed beyond doubt. The question is now whether Mr. de Penning is right in his belief that the system applied to ocean-going steamers will produce equally striking results. He is of opinion that to apply the principle with the maximum of effect it will be necessary to construct the hull of a steamer in parallel sections, or in other words to place four very long and very narrow steamers nearly close together, and connect them above the water line by common decks, utilising the spaces between as tunnels for the action of four propellers which would attain the maximum of result from the compulsion of the water by the blades of the screws. This is the proposal on which we formulate no opinion. Whether it can be practically realised is a question for engineers and nautical men. The suggestion of the possibility of doubling the speed of ocean-going steamers is one of great interest, and it is no more to be dismissed with a smile of incredulity than was the suggestion that messages could be sent under the sea from India to England in the course of a few minutes.

* * *

YESTERDAY the Corporation elected Mr. R. M. Sayani Chairman for the ensuing year, in succession to Sir Henry Morland, whose arduous and memorable tenure of office was marked by a vote of recognition and thanks placed on the records amid cordial and unanimous expressions of esteem and goodwill. Sir Henry's two years' Chairmanship will be long remembered, the first being identified with the celebration of the Jubilee festivities in this city, and with the auspicious deputation to London, to place at the foot of the Throne the homage of the citizens of Bombay, which was acknowledged by the knighthood conferred upon the representative of the citizens by her Majesty. The ensuing year of office was made laborious to a degree by the ardour with which the Corporation debated the five hundred and twenty clauses on the new Municipal Bill. Sir Henry Morland presided at sixty-seven meetings of the Corporation during the year, and he would have presided with inexhaustible urbanity over as many more had not some of the members of the Corporation proved unequal to the strain of forming a quorum every day in the week, as the more ardent amongst them longed to do. A well-deserved tribute was paid to the impartiality and the tact of the Chairman of the Corporation which preserved the debates on the new Municipal Constitution from ever degenerating into the Parliamentary ferocity which Lord Randolph Churchill in vain endeavours to check by example and precept in the British House of Commons. Mr. Sayani, who was elected by the unanimous voice of the Corporation to the chair just vacated by Sir Henry, is the first Mussulman citizen who has been elected to the Chairmanship. "Not Amurath an Amurath succeeds, but Harry, Harry"—a Shakespearian method of expressing the general feeling that in Mr. Sayani Sir Henry Morland has found a worthy successor. As a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council, Mr. Sayani, who is a solicitor of wide experience, has acquired an intimate acquaintance with the working of the Municipal institutions which may be turned to much practical account in facilitating the ever-growing business of the Corporation.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT asks us when the report of the Abkari Department for 1886-87—now nearly three months behind the usual time of issue—may be expected? The Abkari year is less than four months from its termination, and Abkari questions have been discussed with so much energy of late not only in India but in England, that the report, when it does come, will be criticised with unusual interest.

* * *

THE term of Sir Henry Morland's office as chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation having expired, Mr. R. M. Sayani was unanimously elected in his place at a meeting held yesterday afternoon. The proposition was moved by Sir Frank Souter and seconded by Dr. Blaney. A vote of thanks to the retiring chairman was carried by acclamation. On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, the Corporation recorded its high sense of the valuable services rendered by Sir Henry Morland, as its chairman, and of the great ability with which he had discharged the duties of that office. While thanking him for the care and assiduity with which he had performed his important duties, the Corporation put on record the uniform courtesy and urbanity extended by him to the members.

MR. C. E. FOX, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Master in Equity, Bombay High Court, takes a furlough to Europe from the 20th instant. Mr. G. H. Farran, Assistant Commissioner, will act for Mr. Fox; and Mr. A. K. Oliver, Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side, will act for Mr. Farran.

THE Deans and members of the Syndicate of the Bombay University for the current year have been appointed as follows:—Faculty of Arts: Dean, Professor Hathornthwaite; Syndics, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Rev. D. Mackichan, the Hon. Mr. Telang, C.I.E., and Mr. Charles Chambers, who is the Syndic in Physical and Experimental Science. Faculty of Medicine: Dean, Dr. Carter; Syndics, Dr. Arnott and Dr. Eduljee Noshirwanjee. Faculty of Engineering: Dean, Dr. Theodore Cooke; Syndics, Dr. Theodore Cooke and Colonel Merewether. Faculty of Law: Dean, the Hon. F. L. Latham; Syndics, the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON has reached Simla, being the only member of Council who has arrived.

IT is reported that a force of two thousand Tibetans have collected across the frontier with the object of avenging the loss of Lingtu. Colonel Graham, however, in his reconnoitres has not come across them, and the story seems doubtful.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CARRE has been appointed to the command of the hill station of Jutogh, during the absence of Colonel Graham, Commanding the Sikkim Expeditionary Force. A detachment from the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment has just arrived at Jutogh, which has never before had such a large number of troops as this year.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta have resolved to lease out the collection of tolls on local traffic on the Howrah bridge from month to month until the further orders of Government are received.

IN consequence of the sudden and much lamented death in England of Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. McLeod, who was to act as Inspector-General, the Madras Government has invited Mr. H. R. Grimes, Inspector-General of Jails, to re-consider his intention of going home this month on furlough, and he has arranged to meet the Government's wishes.

ON the 28th ultimo the guard and driver of the up-goods which was derailed between Bahawa and Teenpahar on the 18th, and the assistant platelayer, were all tried by the Magistrate of Rajmehal. The driver was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the guard was fined Rs. 250 and the assistant platelayer rupee one. It is said the decision will be appealed against.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir is employing as his Dewan one Amar Nath, a member of the hereditary family of dewans, who is a younger brother of Anant Ram and son of Kirpa Ram, some time Minister under the late Maharaja. The management of affairs appears, however, to rest chiefly with the Maharaja's brothers, Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh, the other members of the State Council, which since the dismissal of Luchman Dass has ceased to exist.

AT Quetta they are looking forward to a merry week in May, and advantage is being taken of the race meeting to have a polo tournament. A committee has also been appointed to arrange the programme, which is to comprise balls, theatricals, cricket matches and fancy fairs.

DURING the past week there has been a trial of the Abt system on the two miles of the Quetta line which have been completed. It is said that the system did not stand the tests satisfactorily; and it is not unlikely that the idea of having the Abt system from Mach to the Kotal will be entirely given up; one of the reasons being that there is a growing opinion that it is possible to combine broad gauge with a gradient not heavier than 1 in 25. The Abt system does not work well on curves, and the engines can only climb hills provided that their heads are kept straight. Perhaps the engines and materials collected at Hirok will be utilised at the Kojah. Colonel Wallace, Director, N.-W. Railway, was present at the experiments.

THE Allahabad paper says that it is generally understood in Lucknow that some attempt will be made to resist or delay the passing of the Bill through Parliament, by which the jurisdiction of the High Court of the North-West Provinces will be extended to Oudh. That the Bill must eventually become law can hardly be doubted, but it is quite possible that a member of Parliament, such as Sir George Campbell—himself a quondam Judicial Commissioner—may be induced to plead the cause of the Talukdars and to dispose the Government to think that the time for the change is not yet, and that they had better "bide."

ACCORDING to a story told by a contemporary's correspondent, the customs of the women of Thal are in some things a little peculiar. Both sexes of the people who live near Soor Ghur, whether rich or poor, are accustomed, after their morning meal, to go to Soor Ghur to collect fuel and cut grass, &c. The male sex, according to their custom, are strictly forbidden to venture on the side of the hill where the women go; and, if by chance a man happen to go there, they strip him and compel him to dance until he gives a goat as a ransom, which they call "*Suhbat.*" About a fortnight ago, according to this custom, they treated a man whom they had caught; and as he presumably had not the means for ransom, the women of Puki made him pass a night on the hill without food and clothes, which had been taken away by the women to the village; and next day he was again ordered to dance. What would have been the end of the unhappy man is not known; but he was fortunately released by a sportsman, who presented a deer to the women, on his behalf, instead of a goat.

TELEGRAMS.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM)

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The *Times* gives prominence to a long letter by Nawab Mehdi Hassan, who approves of Syed Ahmed's speeches on the attitude of the Mahomedans towards the Madras National Congress. He justifies the avoidance of the Congress, declaring it to have been due to a preference of impartial despotism over radical institutions. He praises the policy of the British Government. He says that Lord Dufferin is popular in India, and that the Public Service Commission is itself a sufficient answer to the sceptics regarding the Viceroy's intentions, and he adds that there is a general regret that his Excellency is leaving India while the good work he has undertaken is still unfinished.

In the course of an interview Mehdi Hassan said the Viceroy had averted war, and that his admirable tact and diplomacy had established friendly relations with the Ameer. Lord Dufferin's frontier policy, he said, had the cordial support of the Mussulmans. He did not consider that by the annexation of Burma the Government had reverted to the Dalhousie Policy.

Lord Dufferin's rule had been beneficial to the natives, who were contented politically. It was otherwise in regard to the social relations of Europeans and natives. At the Bombay Yacht Club, for instance, no Indian was admitted. A danger was every day arising from strained social relations. But the Government was not to blame.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, APRIL 3.

A despatch received here from Massowa to-day states that the fresh scouts, who were sent out by the Italians to watch the enemy's movements, now report that the troops belonging to the Negus had not moved from their encamping ground near the Italian positions, and that there are indications that the enemy is expected to give battle shortly.

RETREAT OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

Later advices from the Camp of the Italian Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia state that the troops belonging to the Negus were in full retreat towards Asmara.

STATEMENT BY M. FLOQUET.

PARIS, APRIL 3.

M. Floquet has issued a statement setting forth the policy which will be pursued by the new Ministry.

The Premier appeals to the patriotism of the Republicans of all shades to give their support to the newly formed Government, and to let it alone choose a proper time for the revision of the present Constitution of France. In conclusion, M. Floquet declares that the French Government is sincerely desirous of maintaining the peace.

THE ISLAND OF CRETE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 3.

The Island of Crete is much disturbed owing to increasing bitterness between Mussulmans and Christians. The former have appealed to the Sultan for protection.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Her Majesty the Queen visits the Emperor of Germany at Berlin on her way to Rome.

THE DEFENCES AT SUAKIN.

CAIRO, APRIL 3.

Major-General Dormer, Commanding the British force in Egypt, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Rhodes, has gone to Suakin in order to inspect the defences of that place.

THE REBELS ON THE NILE.

ASSOUAN, APRIL 3.

The rebels on the Nile, particularly those between Wady Halfa and Assouan, are showing decided signs of increasing activity.

Reinforcements have been despatched to Darawi

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the the English mails of the 23rd ulto, left here for Bombay at 1 a. m. to-day.

THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 4.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

At the Bengal Legislative Council held to-day, the new Municipal Bill was considered.

The Hon. Kally Nath Mitter moved that the sub-clauses which related to the responsibilities of the Commissioners in connection with the construction and maintenance of public latrines and similar conveniences, the regulation of slaughter-houses and dangerous trades, the regulation of markets, lighting and watering public streets, the registration of births and deaths, preventing the spread of dangerous diseases and other provisions, be omitted. Secondly, in regard to the powers of the local Government, if the Commissioners fail in their duty, the Hon. Kally Nath Mitter proposed that the former should institute an inquiry and appoint a Commission to report if such default has been made, in which case they are to specify what further provision should be made towards the performance of such duties. The speaker's ground of objection was that a similar section was introduced into the Bill when the late Lieutenant-Governor was president of the Council, and it was adopted with his full concurrence, and it was only at the last moment that the Hon. Macaulay introduced the section, to which he objected.

The Hon. Cooroo Das Bonerjee suggested other amendments.

The Hon. Harrison said the local Government could only interpose when the Commissioners made a general default in the performance of any of their duties, and objected to the Government possessing powers granted by section 38.

The Council rejected the amendments of both members.

The Hon. Kally Nath Mitter proposed that the Commissioners at their special meetings may from time to time nominate a proper person residing within Calcutta to be appointed by the local Government as Chairman of the Commissioners. He said the privilege was entrusted to mofussil Municipalities, and that the same privilege might be granted to the metropolitan Municipality. The amendment was put to the vote and was lost.

In introducing the Bengal Municipal Act Amendment Bill, the Hon. Macaulay said it meant to empower Government to exclude any lands or buildings in the occupation of the State for military or naval purposes from Municipal jurisdiction.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, APRIL 3.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here, homeward bound from Bombay, yesterday.

SUEZ, APRIL 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay on the evening of the 1st inst.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. do.	73¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107
Bar Silver	42¼
Chartered Bank Shares	£ 24
Mercantile " "	£ 19-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£ 49

THE local paper informs us that some cartmen arrived in Ootacamund the other day in a state of great excitement, and reported that, while driving their carts between Mudumallai and Tippecadoo, on the Ootacamund road, a rogue elephant charged out from the jungle on the wayside, killed one of their number, and upset and smashed several bullocks and carts! Our contemporary hopes Government will not defer their sanction on this occasion until a similar regrettable culmination forces its hand. Elephants are now so numerous in the Mudumallai and Tippecadoo forests that we see no reason why Government should not issue licenses, as is done in Assam, for the capture of the Pachyderm by the system known as "*mela shikarry*."

THE 10th of April is now mentioned as the date for the assembling of the Conference on the affairs of Morocco at Madrid. The date originally intended for its meeting was the 20th of February; but it was found that the programme for consideration was of so indefinite a nature that there was a danger of its discussion extending to subjects which more than one of the Powers believed would be better let alone. It is now understood that the only question which will be submitted to the Congress for its consideration and decision is that of the present system of Consular protection, which has led to flagrant abuse by individuals.

ACCORDING to the *Gazette Geographique*, a curious phenomenon has been observed in the chains of the Andes. From observations made upon the altitudes of the most important points, it appears that their height is gradually diminishing. Quito, which in 1745 was 9,596 ft. above the level of the sea, was only 9,570 ft. in 1803, 9,567 in 1831, and scarcely 9,520 in 1867. The altitude of Quito has, therefore, diminished by 76 ft. in the space of 122 years. Another peak, the Pichincha, has diminished by 218 ft. during the same period, and its crater has descended 425 ft. in the last twenty-five years. That of Antisana has sunk 165 ft. in sixty-four years.

THE details in connection with the organization of the Egyptian police have now been arranged. All the English officers will remain in the force. The reserve battalion will be absorbed by the Egyptian army, and there will be, in future, two deputy inspectors instead of three. Otherwise, the former regulations are unchanged. The Mudirs will continue to report direct to the Minister of the Interior. The budget of the department has not yet been settled. General Grenfell, who is on a tour of inspection up the Nile, telegraphs that the measures taken, and the police posts founded between Assouan and Wady Halfa, will probably prevent further disorders in that district.

A REUTER'S telegram published in the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday announced the settlement of the railway difficulty between the Dominion of Canada and Manitoba. The manner in which the settlement has been made is indicated in the following telegram from Ottawa published in the home papers on March 16:—"Arrangements have just been concluded between the Governments of Canada and the Dominion of Manitoba, whereby they consent to pay the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a sum of, it is stated, 12,000,000 dols., as a compensation for the latter surrendering the monopoly which it has hitherto enjoyed in the North-West."

THE Westinghouse Company claim that they have recently improved the rapid action of their automatic brake to such an extent that the velocity with which it is applied practically reaches that of sound. From experiments made at the works in Pittsburgh, it was found possible to apply the brakes on fifty vehicles in less than two seconds, the last car being 1,900 feet from the engine. The speed of application has thus been considerably increased, in comparison even with the best previous records, in which five seconds were required to communicate the action of the brake from the engine to the last car in a train of fifty cars. The result of this acceleration will probably be to increase the average speed of urban trains, the percentage of time lost in stoppages being reduced.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE command of the Gwalior Brigade will, on the command being vacated by Brigadier-General Marter, devolve on Brigadier-General R. M. Rogers, C. B., V. C., now commanding the Agra Brigade; the two commands being held conjointly as a 1st class Brigade Command.

IT is understood that when Brigadier-General C. J. East, C. B., vacates his Brigade Command in July next, that Brigadier-General W. Galbraith will be brought on the Bengal Establishment in succession.

THE 23rd Pioneers are to move to Quetta during the first week in April; the regiment remaining under canvas until the huts are ready to receive them.

IN view to further testing the suitabiliy of Panchmarhi as an acclimatising station for troops from England, the Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of a party of 74 young soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, from Jubbulpore to Panchmarhi for location there during the coming hot season. It is believed that Pachmarhi is destined to become a station of considerable importance in the near future.

CAPTAIN A. J. W. ALLEN, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, and Lieutenant H. C. C. Ducat, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, have passed the higher standard in Hindustani, and Sub-conductor William Davis, Ordnance Department, the higher standard in Persian

LIEUTENANT A. GRANT, officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, has been granted leave to Bombay for six months to study the native languages.

CAPTAIN F. G. DELAMAIN, has been granted leave o Kashmir and Poona on private affairs from April 15 to October 15.

"HONEST SUSPICION" AS A GROUND FOR ARREST.

A LEGAL correspondent writes to us:—There is in well informed circles a very general opinion that the decision of the High Court in the recent police case is bad in law, and not unlikely to lead to serious complications. The judgment as it stands practically affirms the doctrine that honest though unfounded suspicion is as valid a justification for arrest as "reasonable suspicion." This is a doctrine which lawyers will receive with great hesitation, and which the public will be inclined to scrutinise very narrowly indeed. Whether sound or unsound, it is an entire innovation on the Penal Code. It is opposed to all precedent, and entails many practical consequences of the highest importance. The term "reasonable suspicion" is a term well known to lawyers. It has received judicial interpretation in many cases, and is fairly intelligible even to the non-legal mind. The law of the land as laid down in sec. 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code is that reasonable suspicion will justify arrest without warrant. The Magistrate distinctly found in the evidence in constable Bhao Jadowji's case that there was no ground for reasonable suspicion against the Bhattia shopkeeper. The constable was not therefore justified in arresting him as a suspected thief. Mr. Justice Birdwood thought that there was very little ground indeed to justify a reasonable suspicion in the mind of the accused that the cloth was stolen property, but he also thought that "there was some ground which gave rise to an honest belief on the part of the accused that such a state of facts existed as would justify his action." On these grounds the High Court have held that the Magistrate ought to have found that the accused acted in good faith. This reasoning strikes a lawyer as extraordinary, and it involves many serious consequences. If honest belief, however ill founded, carries with it a conclusive presumption of good faith, the stupid constable may in future with good reason be regarded as the *bete novie* of the public. The greater the fool the greater the danger of resisting him. Reasonable suspicion is no longer necessary to justify a policeman in arresting you or me. If a police constable claims the right to deprive you of your hat, your coat, or other property, how can you possibly tell whether he has or has not what Mr. Justice Birdwood calls an "honest belief" that you are a thief? Every man can usually judge for himself whether there is ground for reasonable suspicion or not; but when for this sensible criterion is substituted the "honest beliefs" of native sepoys on ten rupees a month the public may reasonably ask why the rights of the community should rest on so uncertain and unsatisfactory a basis. I cannot at all agree with Mr. Justice Birdwood that the existence of "honest belief" carries with it a conclusive presumption of "good faith" in the legal sense. As every lawyer knows "good faith" is a technical term defined by sec. 52 of the Indian Penal Code. "Nothing is said to be done or believed in good faith which is done or believed without due care and attention." The real question for decision was, *not* whether constable Bhao Jadowji's had an "honest belief" or not, but whether he acted with due care and attention. The Magistrate, having found that there were no reasonable grounds for suspicion, could come to no other conclusion than that he had *not* acted with due care and attention in arresting the Bhattia on suspicion of stealing the cloth. Whether the sepoy had an honest belief or not is entirely immaterial. Both of the learned Judges alluded to the bearing of sec. 99, clause 1, of the Penal Code. This clause declares that there is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or grievous hurt if done or attempted to be done by a public servant acting *in good faith* under colour of his office, though that act may not be strictly justifiable by law. Everything, as Mr. Justice Parsons points out, really turns on whether the sepoy was acting in good faith, *i.e.*, with due care and attention, in arresting the complainant under the special circumstances of the case. The Magistrate held that there was no reasonable grouud for suspicion, and no lawful cause for arrest. The Judges held that the sepoy's "honest belief" deprived the Bhattia of his natural right of private defence, and that the Bhattia, having lost his natural rights by circumstances over which he had no control, rendered himself liable to arrest by obstructing the constable who wished to deprive him of his goods.

This marvellous substitution of the doctrine of "honest belief" for "reasonable suspicion' strikes one as highly dangerous and objectionable. Honest belief is quite compatible with intense stupidity, and if the whole community are really to be deprived of their natural rights of private defence against all acts of police officers, provided that they are done *bona fide*, albeit without due care and attention, it is quite clear that the Penal Code should be amended and the new law of Messrs. Birdwood and Parsons be forthwith substituted. The practical effect of the judgment as it stands appears to be simply this, that the police can arrest any one with or without reasonable suspicion, and that there is no right of private defence, either of person or property, against public servants who act however stupidly, or hastily, or carelessly, yet with "honest belief." This is not a decision that can command to either public or professional confidence, and it would be well if some means could be found to bring the case before a Full Bench. It will be observed that neither of the learned Judges attempts to justify the arrest on the sole ground relied on by the defence, viz., the alleged assault by the Bhattia. The Magistrate seem to have considered that the alleged assault was not proved, and was a mere excuse invented on the spur of the moment to justify an arrest that was felt to be on other grounds unjustifiable. If, however, the learned Judges are right in the view which they took of the case it is clear that Bhao Jadowji's counsel took a very different view of the case in the enquiry before the Magistrate. From the published judgment it would appear that the sole ground of defence taken was that the constable had been assaulted. The constable was no doubt obstructed by the Bhattia when he attempted to deprive him of his goods. If the constable was acting in good faith in the lawful discharge of his public duty he had a legal right under s. 54, C. C. P., to arrest the person obstructing him; but it is significant that no charge of this serious character was ever brought against the Bhattia at all, and the natural inference is that the charge of obstruction under sec. 353 P. C. was considered to be unsustainable upon the merits.

It is, I think, a matter for public regret that the learned Judges should have carefully abstained from making any comment on the alleged ill-treatment of the Bhattia while a prisoner in the sepoy's custody, and on the manner in which the Standing Police Orders were apparently disregarded in summarily dismissing the case and in failing to report the matter to the Police Commissioner. Most persons will think that the sepoy's ill-treatment of his prisoner is a matter quite as important as his own alleged "honest belief." The Bhattia has, in my opinion, some cause for complaint at the manner in which this important case has been finally decided. In challenging the police action in the case he was fighting a public battle; and I, as one of the public, cannot say that he has received from the highest tribunal that justice which he had a full right to expect. He has been treated as a suspected thief, has been ill-treated as a prisoner, has been confined for four hours without any cause, and has now been told by the highest tribunal in the land that he himself, though never charged with any offence, was the person really in fault, and that he must grin and bear what he has suffered. If the Magistrate erred in over-severity to the constable the High Court appear to have fallen into the opposite error, and, so far as the public are concerned, the last error is greater than the first.

THE immediate cause (says a well-informed correspondent) of the cold which proved fatal to the Emperor William was an accident which happened to him on the night of Saturday, the 3rd ultimo. His physician, Dr. von Lauer, had expressly warned him against attempting to leave his bed without assistance; but, in order to spare his personal attendants who were in an adjoining room, the Emperor ventured to disregard the injunction. He got out of bed safely, but when he was endeavouring to return his strength failed him and he fell to the floor. He was unable to raise himself, and ere his attendants entered the room he had contracted a severe chill. They did what they could for the Emperor's comfort; but he laughed at the mishap, and only besought them, "Don't say a word to Lauer!"

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE BABOO PRESS.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

FORT WILLIAM, March 28.

SIR,—I have laid before the Governor-General in Council the representations you have submitted regarding certain articles in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and other newspapers which reflect upon measures recently taken in the Bhopal State.

You have recommended the criminal prosecution of these newspapers, both in the interests of the Government and on the more personal ground of defence of yourself. In the event of the Government not desiring to institute such proceedings, you ask that you may receive a public and official expression of confidence and approval from the Governor-General in Council. Your observations have been carefully considered, and I am now to communicate to you the following orders.

The Governor-General in Council is assured that the attitude of the Government in respect of Her Highness the Begum and her country needs no vindication against criticism, which evinces a spirit of mere partizanship on behalf of an individual and complete disregard for the people of Bhopal. The Governor-General in Council therefore holds that the interests of the Government would be in no way served by the institution of criminal proceedings against the newspapers containing the attacks to which you refer.

As far as you are personally concerned, it appears to His Excellency the Viceroy that you also can afford to treat these attacks with indifference. You have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of the Government in Bhopal affairs was in great measure based upon your advice; that it has already succeeded in removing serious grievances and introducing valuable reforms; that your action has been consistently supported by the Governor-General in Council; and, further, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to express his sense of the vigor, judgment, and discretion you have displayed.

I am to add that you are at liberty to publish this letter.

DISCREPANCIES IN THE BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The financial statement of the Government of India is not, I will allow, light reading for this hot weather; but perhaps some of your readers, who have waded through the figures, would kindly assist me to understand the following:—

The Government of India increased their debt in 1886-87 by Rs. 725,000 (*vide* para. 87 of the Statement.) Now if we add the sum so borrowed to the net receipts of the year

The total receipts were	Rs. 45,460,940.
Deduct net expenditure	" 44,557,513
The balance is	903,427
But the financial member says his surplus for 1886-87, is....	Rs 178,427.
The difference is	Rs. 725,000

What has he done with the extra Rs. 725,000, and why does it not appear in Statement E? It does not appear because that is the way the Government accounts are kept.

What is the meaning of omitting the burden of debt? (para. 891 for 1887-88.) Because it was irregular. Whether regular or irregular the burden has to be borne; the fact that it was irregular does not lessen the burden. Have any further items been omitted from the accounts because they are irregular?

BOTHERED.

THE BURNING OF THE ALLAHABAD SECRETARIAT.

THE Government of the North-West Provinces has published a long Resolution on the subject of the disastrous fire which occurred in the Allahabad Secretariat in November last. It accepts the conclusion of the local authorities that the fire was due to accident, and points out that the fire originated in a room that was inaccessible to an ordinary incendiary and contained none of the records which an incendiary might seek to destroy. The Committee of the Public Works Department have made many recommendations regarding improvements in the construction of public buildings, in which the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. While it is impossible to reconstruct the whole of the present blocks on approved fireproof principles, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following instructions be placed on record, and be adhered to as far as possible in the future in the construction of all buildings which are intended to contain public records:—

(1) the flooring throughout the building should be of concrete, brick-on-edge, or flagged;

(2) no ceiling-cloth or wooden ceiling-boards should be allowed;

(3) outer doors which give access to passages, corridors, or staircases, should be of grated iron; and every door opening on a passage should be fitted with a glazed or perforated panel, to allow the interior of the room to be seen;

(4) record-rooms should be cut off from the rest of the building by solid masonary walls: and in their construction the following further precautions should be adopted:—

(a) all joists and beams should be of iron;

(b) no wood whatever should be allowed in the roofing, which should be constructed of iron girders or arched brickwork and concrete terrace;

(c) the door-frames should be of angle-iron and the doors of perforated sheet-iron;

(d) all racks should be of angle-iron.

The inquiries of the Committee show that there is urgent necessity for the framing and issue for the four blocks of public buildings in Allahabad of two sets of rules:—

(1) Office rules containing precautions against fire; (2) Rules prescribing the duties of guards over public buildings. The office rules will contain prohibitions against smoking, against the enclosure of verandahs by tent kanats, and the use of canvas blinds, or of continuous strips of floor matting; as well as instructions regarding the use of lights, the disposal of waste paper, and similar matters. Above all provision must be made for the closing of the rooms and of the outer doors of the building every evening by a responsible official specially detailed to the duty. The suggestion is offered that an iron safe be inserted in the wall near the main door of each block. In this the clerk in charge should nightly deposit the keys of the rooms, himself keeping the key of the safe, and that the rooms may be quickly opened on an emergency, he should be required to reside in the neighbourhood. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is of opinion that some regulations on these points should be complied for common observance in all these central offices. He accordingly directs that a Committee be formed for this purpose, to which the High Court, the Board of Revenue, the Accountant-General, and the Secretary to Government in the Department of Public Works will each be invited to send a representative. Mr. Thornton will attend on the part of the General Secretariat. The rule which this Committee draw up should be submitted for the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Regarding the defective water-supply, Sir Auckland Colvin expects the Municipal Board to take early measures for the final adoption and carrying out of a practical scheme; and he censures the police for the "lamentable lackness" displayed in following even the few meagre rules which have up to the present been considered sufficient for their guidance.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *St. James's Gazette*, quotes from a letter from a friend from India, which, he says, besides supporting the "fluent plausibilities of native agitators which have found favour with a certain school of English Radicals," relates an incident that will be instructive to many and interesting to more. When the letter was written—at the beginning of February—the Maharajah of Mysore was travelling and had come to Rajputana, where he was honourably received both in British and native territories. The letter says:—

> I accompanied the Maharajah, who is a very nice fellow, to Jodhpur, having received an invitation from the Government there, who entertained us all right royally and sent him on his way to Ahmedabad last night rejoicing. I wish we had had a few Radical M.P.'s at Jodhpur, to witness the intercourse between the two Maharajahs, carried on through the medium of an English officer, because Jodhpur cannot speak Enplish and Mysore cannot speak Hindustani. The latter speaks English like one of us. The British Political interpreting for him to a Rajput Prince was a striking illustration of the old truth which many persons at home who are moved by the utterances of Bengali agitators have not yet grasped—that India consists of different nationalities more diverse even than those of Europe.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding. The other members present were Colonel Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Sir Frank Souter, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Muncherji N. Banaji, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Ragunath N Kote, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, and M. N. Banaji.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

The meeting discussed the question of the liability of the Municipality in regard to the removal of a water main and gas pipes running through the roadway, fronting Mr. Jehangeer Cowasji Readymoney's house in Nepean Sea Road. The land was given over by the Municipality to Mr. Jehangeer in exchange for another plot of ground belonging to that individual. The question was who should pay the cost of the removal of the pipes, Mr. Jehangeer having repudiated his liability to pay any part of the cost, which is estimated to be Rs. 1,500. The subject had come on before the Town Council some time ago, when it was resolved to write to Mr. Ollivant, in whose time the transaction had been effected, to inquire what arrangements had been made with regard to the expenses incidental to it. In the meanwhile, the papers relating to the business were agreed to be circulated among the members.

Sir Henry Morland said it appeared from the papers relating to the question that the interests of the Municipality had been carelessly attended to. It was true that Mr. Jehangeer had succeeded in overreaching the Municipality, but it was plain upon the correspondence that they were not justified in keeping him out of the ground to which he was legally, and by the opinion of their solicitors, justly entitled. With these remarks, Sir Henry moved: "That subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the outlay of Rs. 1,500 from surplus cash balance to defray the possible necessary expenditure, the Town Council sanction the following arrangements:—That without prejudice to the rights of the Municipality, the water main and gas pipes now running through the roadway, fronting Mr. Jehangeer C. J. Readymoney's house, Nepean Sea Road, be removed and the land in dispute be handed over to Mr. Jehangeer. That the question of who should bear the cost of the removal be referred to arbitration, and that the Commissioner be asked to appoint an arbitrator in behalf of the Corporation. That, on receipt of the information asked for from Mr. Ollivant, the Acting Commissioner is requested to investigate the matter, and to report to the Council as to with whom the neglect rests for the details of this transaction, which so materially affects the interests of the Corporation not having been foreseen and attended to."

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Javerilal.

Colonel Merewether said the minutes made by the members among whom the papers had been circulated showed that they had no legal position to stand upon, and the opinion was also expressed that Mr. Jehangeer might very well agree to bear, at any rate, a portions of the expenses of the removal, because it had alway been the intention that the Municipality were not to pay anything towards the cost.

Sir Frank Souter said he could not, for a moment, believe that Mr. Ollivant, in whose time the transfer of land had been negotiated, could have intended to saddle the Corporation with one anna of any expenditure involved in the reclamation which had but one object, namely, to improve Jehangeer's property. (Hear, hear.) So far as the public was concerned, they had got a very much worse road than before, with a dangerous projection which he hoped would be removed.

Dr. Cowasji referred to a letter of Mr. Jehangeer, written in April, and said it was clear from it Mr. Jehangeer was not at all to blame in the way in which the transfer had been made, and he was under no liability to pay for the removal. In the face of that letter, they had no case on which to go to a Court of law.

The Acting Commissioner said it must be remembered that the letter was written after the Town Council had granted its sanction to the transfer. It was rather late to have made certain conditions after the sanction had been given by the Council.

Sir Frank Souter was sorry to find from Mr. Crawford's letter that legally they had no legs to stand upon. But there was a moral side to the question which must not be forgotten. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Ollivant were to state in his letter that there was a distinct understanding that the whole expenditure should be borne by Mr. Jehangeer, they should write to him to pay up the money, and if he persisted in refusing to pay it, he should be told that the letter would be published in the papers, so that the public might see that Mr. Jehangeer had not behaved in a manner in which two gentlemen were expected to behave with one another.

Mr. Sayani signified his willingness to vote for Sir Henry's proposition, to which he proposed a slight addition, which was accepted by the mover.

The Chairman said that he was not in favor of litigation, and would prefer to have the dispute settled by arbitration, but he deprecated the haste with which this subject was attempted to be disposed of, soon after the Town Council had passed a resolution referring the matter to Mr. Ollivant. The Chairman did not think the question could be satisfactorily disposed of, unless they knew what Mr. Ollivant had to say. He, the Chairman, as well as all the members, would be slow to believe that Mr. Ollivant would favor any other but Municipal interests, and he would wait till Mr. Ollivant's answer was received. Mr. Ollivant had distinctly told the Town Council that the Municility would not be saddled with any expenditure on account of the proposed improvement, and the Chairman did not see the urgency of deciding this matter in the absence of the necessary information. It was quite possible that Mr. Ollivant had some understanding with Mr. Jehangeer about the ugly corner also. In two other similar cases, that of Mr. Adenwala at Warden Road, and the Maneckjee Petit's Mills at Tardeo, the cost of the removal of the water pipes and gas lamps were paid without demur by the owners of the property. Something had been made out of Mr. Jehangeer's letter to the Assistant Engineer, in which the former had stated about the removal of the water pipes and the gas lamps, and that the Assistant Engineer had neglected to reply to that part of Mr. Jehangeer's letter. The Chairman did not think that the mistake of a subordinate of the office fixed a legal liability on the Corporation, though if other circumstances were favourable, it would go some way towards the support of Mr. Jehangeer's contention. Mr. Jehangeer ought to have written direct to Mr. Ollivat, instead of to the Assistant Engineer, who on enquiry informed the Chairman how he did not happen to reply to Mr. Jehangeer's reference to the pipes and lamps. He stated that he did not remember whether he took any instruction from Mr. Ollivant on the receipt of Mr. Jehangeer's letter. The Chairman added that he was not opposed to the matter going to arbitration. But there was no reason for hurrying the matter through, and it would be well to wait till they had heard from Mr. Ollivant.

Dr. Cowasji did not think it would be dignified on the part of the Town Council to go to law in a case in which the law was against them.

Sir Frank Souter moved an amendment that no action should be taken in the matter, until they had heard from Mr. Ollivant when they would be in a better position to know whther they should go to arbitration or take some other steps.

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment.

Mr. Khote observed that Mr. Ollivant's reply would be received in a fortnight's time, and it would be no loss to anybody to wait till then.

Dr. Waters, speaking in support of the amendment, said that if they were to consent to arbitration, it would be a tacit acknowledgment on their part that they were liable to pay at least a portion of the expenses. That would go against their primary contention that the Municipality were not liable. (Hear, hear.) He also agreed with the Chairman that any correspondence that had been carried on with a subordinate did not bind the Municipality. Supposing they had Mr. Ollivant's evidence to the effect that he had distinctly told Mr. Jehangeer that the improvement on his property was to be executed entirely at his own cost, it stood to reason that the Municipality should not make haste to spend Rs. 1,500 for the behoof of a private individual. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Jehangeer, it might be supposed, was obviously taking advantage of the mistake of a subordinate of the Municipality.

Sir Henry Morland said that the Municipality having been placed in the wrong, he did not think they should now try to prolong the matter. If Mr. Jehangeer had over reached the Corporation, it was no fault of the Corporation, nor was it Mr. Jehangeer's fault either. If the arbitration were resolved upon that day, its business would not be finished before the receipt of Mr. Ollivant's letter.

On a division, the amendment was lost by one vote, and Sir Henry Morland's proposition was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

MONSIEUR TAINE ON THE BEAUTY OF English Ladies.—The point which seems particularly to have impressed itself upon the mind of this brilliant French writer, with respect to "English beauties," is the "dazzling purity of their complexions." Doubtless, nature has richly endowed our country women in this respect, but art has done no less, in supplying such an exquisite preparation as Rowlands' Kalydor, which so far aids nature as to remove freckles, tan, sunburn, prickly heat, redness and roughness of the skin, produces a pure and delicate complexion, and has a most soothing and purifying effect on the skin during the heat and dust of summer or cold and damp of winter. Ask chemists for Rowlands' Kalydor.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE annual general meeting of the Sailors' Home was held last evening, when Captain Sir Henry Morland presided. There were also present Messrs. W. Uloth, W. M. Macaulay, T. Lidbetter, F. W. Stevens, I. M. Shields, Dr. Arnott, and the Rev. C. Gilder.

Mr. Mayhew read the following report:—The directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home have much pleasure in presenting to the subscribers and others interested in the institution their fiftieth annual report. The income has been sufficient to meet the current expenses and leave a small balance at credit. The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the home during the year was 10,189, the daily average being 28. The admissions of officers were in number about the same as in the previous year, but of seamen less by 679. The greatest number accommodated in the home at any one time during the year was 79, including casual boarders, chiefly men of wars, men on leave from their ships. The least number was 11. During the year 52 destitute seamen and officers were received into the home and maintained by the Board of Trade. The admissions into the European General Hospital during the year were 49 of all ratings. No death occurred, and the general health of the inmates was good. Dr. J. M. Barbour, M.B., the honorary medical officer, visited the home at intervals up to the middle of May, when he resigned consequent upon his departure for England. The successor, Dr. B. S. Shroff, has since made occasional visits to the home, and has expressed himself as being well satisfied with the cleanliness as well as with the sanitary arrangements of the building. The home was visited during the year by several ladies and gentlemen, who have recorded in the visitors' book their satisfaction at the arrangements made for the comforts of the inmates. The canteen arrangements have been carried on as heretofore, and have given satisfaction. No change has taken place in the scale of messing, the charge for officers being Rs. 1-8-0 and for seamen Re. 1 per diem, which includes the cost of washing their clothes, the use of a sleeping suit of Oxford cloth, and a supply of soap and towels for use in the lavatory. The baths in the seamen's lavatory, which were of wood lined with zinc, having become unserviceable, have been replaced by marble baths, which are a great improvement, and should prove cheapest in the long run, as they will not require constant repairs, painting, &c., as was the case with the old baths. To add to the attractions of the home the directors have during the year had a covered in skittle alley erected, which can be used by all seamen. The cost, Rs. 1,330, has been defrayed from the interest which had accrued on the Henry Memorial Fund. The home was illuminated on the occasion of the Jubilee of her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and towards the illumination and decoration the sum of Rs. 373-3-0 was paid from the general funds. The inmates were also feted on the occasion. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing on the Henry Memorial Fund. The daily newspapers have also been regularly supplied to the home, and the directors desire to thank the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for supplying a copy daily gratis and the proprietor of the *Times of India* for supplying a copy of his daily issue at half price. Mr. Claridge is also entitled to the thanks of the directors for continuing to supply free of cost a copy of each issue of the *English Mail* as soon as it is published. Mr. F. D. Parker, having proceeded to England, resigned his seat on the Board and was succeeded by Mr. H. W. Uloth. The Honourable Mr. Forbes Adam also succeeded Mr. Bozzoni upon his leaving Bombay. Mr. Lauder, the superintendent of the home, has continued to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the entire satisfaction of the Board.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Uloth; and seconded by Dr. Arnott. A resolution, tendering the best thanks to those friends who so liberally contributed to the support of the home and to those who by their frequent visits testified their continued interests in the institution, was unanimously passed, and the retiring directors, Messrs. T. Lidbetter, F. W. Stevens, and C. W. L. Jackson, were re-elected, and Captain J. Hext, R. N., Mr. W. Mayhew and Mr. I. M. Shields were invited to resume their offices of president, honorary secretary, and honorary treasurer, respectively.

A vote of thanks to Sir Henry Morland concluded the proceedings.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT the seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hinganghat Mill Company, Limited, held on the 27th ult., a dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared payable on and after the 1st April, 1888, to those shareholders whose names stand on the share register on the 9th of March, 1888, on production of share certificates.

The chairman, Mr. Rekchand Mehta, in his opening address, said:—The directors are very glad to meet you to-day with what will be admitted a very satisfactory statement of the company's affairs for the past year. The report and the accounts have been circulated, and may therefore be taken as read. The only regret which the directors have to observe is, that the present extension for doubling the mill now going on has not been done before this, because if it had been done it would have paid us more than double the profits last year. But then the money question for so large an extension is a large question, and the directors do not wish to increase the company's capital. With a loan spreading over a number of years, the company will be bound each year to save so much money to pay off the loan, and so at the end of the number of years the mill will have grown up to 40,000 spindles, without creating fresh capital. The company need only do as well for the future as it has done for the past; while we are getting experience from year to year, and the district is opening out with the railway. There is a great future open to our mill. The directors' report, which has been circulated among you, is so minute in details that there is nothing left for me to speak about. I propose that the directors' report with the accounts be adopted.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report with the accounts, and declaring a dividend of Rs. 50 per share. Messrs. Rekchand Mehta and Essurdas Mehta were re-elected directors. Mr. Balkrishna Pant was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at Rs. 30 per monthly audit, and second-class railway fare. After a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Apl. 5.—Lahore Spring Races.
  Bhownugger Cotton Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
  Viceroy arrives at Lucknow and halts.
" 6.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
  Volunter Club Dance.
  Tennent Challenge Cup Competition.
" 7.—Lahore Spring Races.
  Lecture, Free Church College, 8-30 p.m.
" 9.—Ladies' Dinner, Yacht Club.
  Government of India Offices re-open at Simla.
  Viceroy leaves Lucknow.
  Ladies' Dinner at Yacht Club.
  New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
  General Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
  Presidency Medal Rifle Competition.
" 10.—Dehra Spring Races.
  New Apollo Press Co., 4 p.m.
  Second Criminal Sessions.
" 11.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
  Viceroy arrives at Murree and halts for four days.
  Town Council 3 p.m.
  Second Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Dehra Spring Races.
  Second Criminal Sessions.
" 13.—Departure of M. S. Rosetta.
" 14.—Khandesh S. & W. Co., 3 p.m.
" 16.—Viceroy leaves Murree.
" 18.—Town Council Meeting, 3 p.m.
" 20.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 21.—Viceroy arrives at Srinugger, halting for two-and-a-half days.
" 25.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
" 28.—Karachi Spring Meeting.
  Viceroy returns to Srinugger.
May 1.—Viceroy arrives at Rampore.
" 9.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 7.—Departure of the Parsee Cricket Club for England.
" 10.—Viceroy arrives at Simla.
" 12.—Quetta Spring Meeting.
" 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Sept. 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.

The *Bombay Samachar* is not satisfied with the Municipal Bill, as it was read for the third time at the Bombay Legislative Council's meeting last week. The *Samachar* says:—We cannot congratulate either the public, the Government, or the Corporation on the shape in which this Bill has been finally passed into law. It is, to a great extent, at variance with the wishes and demands of the public, and it keeps the authority of the Corporation in an uncertain state, while strengthening the position of the Commissioner. It is true that the revised Bill is much better than the original draft, and that many concessions have been made to the popular demands. But the improvements have been made in a grudging spirit, and they lack the merit of thoroughness, and such as they are, they are made more with regard to minor details than main principles. The sections of vital importance—those relating to the respective power and authority of the Commissioner and the Corporation—have, indeed, undergone some improvement; but they are yet left in an imperfect and doubtful state, which might give rise to complications in the future. A legislative enactment cannot be perfect in every respect. But the Bill in its present form will perpetuate some grave defects which are calculated to strike at the root of local self-government. The Corporation and the representatives of the public ought to combine in memorializing the Viceroy against giving his assent to the Bill in its present shape.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITIES.

The *Rast Goftar* heartily commends the munificent charities of Mr. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit in memory of his late son, Mr. Jamsetjee, in whom, says the *Rast*, the community has lost a very promising, clever and good young man. It is well that Mr. Nusserwanjee has confined his charities among his own people, because it too often happens that while wealthy Parsis go far afield to relieve the wants of humanity, they neglect to remove some of the crying wants of their own community. Mr. Nusserwanji's magnificent endowments, however, go far to remove this reproach, and he has established a lasting claim on the gratitude and blessings of the Parsis. The institutions which he has founded do as much credit to his wisdom as to his benevolence.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* rejoices at the announcement lately made in the *Bombay Gazette* that a Hindoo gentleman has signified his willingness to endow a scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month to be given to any Hindoo lady joining a Medical College, after having passed the Matriculation examination. There are several reasons for rejoicing over this endowment, says the *Kaiser*. In the first place, it will encourage Hindoo girls to receive higher education, and secondly, Hindoo lady doctors will prove more useful in their own country than their European sisters in the profession can ever be.

ADDRESS TO LADY DUFFERIN.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that Lady Dufferin fully deserved the address which was given to her in Calcutta last week. Her exertions in connection with the movement for granting medical aid to Indian women have established a lasting claim on the gratitude of this country. Lady Dufferin has received very hearty support from the wives of the Governors of the different Presidencies, and has succeeded in a remarkable degree in the noble object she had in view. Our only regret is that she cannot stay much longer in this country, in order to obtain for her work still greater success.

PERSONAL JOURNALISM IN THE PUNJAUB.

The hearing of the criminal charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Fitch, secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club, against Mr. Purcell, Mrs. Purcell and Mr. Barrow, editors and proprietors of the *Indian Mail*, a small paper published at Mussoorie, was resumed in the Assistant Superintendent's Court, Dehra Doon. In the course of further cross-examination, Mr. Fitch said:—

I am paid Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club. I do not know the Manager of the Melbourne Hotel in Calcutta, and was therefore never accused by him personally of acting unfairly at the races. I was in charge of the Totalisator at the Calcutta Races. I always do have the charge of it. No enquiries were ever made by the Stewards as to unfair proceedings being carried on with regard to the Totalisator. No subscription was ever made at Saharunpore to help me.

Cross-examined by accused on account of his wife, Mrs. Purcell, the registered proprietress of the Press: I am prosecuting Mrs. Purcell as being the register proprietress of the Press. I have no knowledge if she takes any part in the management, or has any liability in what appears in the columns of the *Indian Mail*.

Mr. J. H. Reaves deposed: I am Manager of the Himalayan Hotel in Mussoorie. Till very recently I was residing at Saharunpore, that is up to the 20th of February. I have been residing there for upwards of three years. I know a newspaper called the *Indian Mail*. I gave an advertisement to be inserted in it to Mr. Purcell. I gave the advertisement in accordance with instructions I received from Mr. Stowell. The advertisement was for the firm of Buckle and Co., of Messoorie, whose Assistant I was at Saharunpore, and was to be inserted in the *Indian Mail*. Before the order for the advertisement was given, Mr. Purcell offered me, if I got it for him to insert free of charge an advertisement concerning the Empress Hotel, Saharunpore, which is my own property. The advertisement still appears in the *Indian Mail*, but with the alteration of my brother's name in place of mine. Mr. Purcell still has the block (witness here explained that the block meant the wood engraving of the Hotel used in advertisements). I have received a copy of the *Indian Mail* regularly ever since it has been issued; sometimes I have received it from Mr. Purcell's own hand, and sometimes from his servants. Since I have been in Mussoorie it has come regularly by post. The direction was in Mr. Purcell's own handwriting. I may have a cover or covers in my wastepaper basket. I dealt with Mr. Purcell concerning the advertisement both as Editor and Manager of the paper. I have asked him two or three times to let me know what the charge for Buckle and Co's. advertisement was. He used to reply that he would let me know bye and bye. For two whole months he kept on asking me to get him this advertisement, and told me if I did not get it, he would publish matter concerning the Mussoorie Municipality from some person or another. I don't remember the name, but think it was Poulter. I have never personally had any quarrel with Mr. Purcell. Once when I was away he came over to the Hotel, and quarrelled with my wife during my absence. I was comparatively intimate with Mr. Purcell at Saharunpore. He himself told me that he would ruin several people through his paper amongst others Mr. Tyne, Mr. Burnett, Traffic Inspector North West Railway, and Mr. Williams, Inspector of Railway Police. He told me he had made ——— run away from Mussoorie eight years ago. Mr. Purcell asked me, as I was leaving Saharunpore for Mussoorie, to try and obtain advertisements for him for his paper. To the best of my knowledge it is Mr. Purcell himself who edits the *Indian Mail*. Mr. Purcell never told me that there was any other editor besides himself, but often told me he had got a letter from his Mussoorie correspondent, and when I questioned him as to who his Mussoorie correspondent was, he replied, "old Gordon," meaning Major Gordon. I was in Mussoorie when I received the paper, in which was the article headed "The Clown." I received the paper by post. I think I have the cover of this paper still in my waste basket. The article headed "The Clown" lowered Mr. Fitch very considerably in my estimation. I should deem that article would do injury to Mr. Fitch in every respect.

Cross-examined by Accused: When Mr. Purcell spoke to me about ruining others through his paper, there was no one else present at the time. This conversation went on when we were on the platform of the Saharunpore Railway Station. The reason Mr. Purcell gave for saying he would ruin Mr. Tyne, was because he had assisted Mr. Westlyhurst in drawing out plaints in a charge of assault against the accused; for ruining Mr. Burnett, was because his, Mr. Purcell's, daughter was married to Mr. Ryan from his, Mr. Burnett's house. He gave no reason for saying he would ruin Mr. Williams.

Mr. H. W. Weston deposed: I am an Assistant in Fitch & Co's firm in Mussoorie. I have recently been in Saharunpore. When there, I met Mr. Purcell, and had a conversation with him. I asked him why he was so down on Mr. Fitch, that latterly he had been writing so much against him. Accused replied that he had been informed that Mr. Fitch had been heard to say that he would not give him, Mr. Purcell, an advertisement, and if he, Mr. Fitch, could possibly help it, no one else should. Mr. Purcell then went on to relate that he had something more to say about Mr. Fitch in the very next issue of the *Indian Mail*.

I understood from the remarks he made, that he meant that what would appear in the next issue of the *Indian Mail* would be detrimental to Mr. Fitch, and much in the same form as what had already appeared.

This closed the evidence for the Prosecution.

Mr. Quarry, on behalf of his client, said that if Mr. Purcell would admit all responsibility for the articles that appeared in the *Indian Mail*, he would gladly withdraw all that part of the case as had regard to Mrs. Purcell and the printer. It was believed that Mr. Purcell would not consent to do this, and he was bound down in his own recognizances for Rs. 100, that he and Mrs. Purcell should appear when required by the Court.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SILVER WEDDING.

The presents made to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their silver wedding have been laid out in the Indian Room at Marlborough House, a chamber singularly well-fitted for the display.

Around the room are cases filled with trophies of Indian art and Indian valour, swords, shields, spears, and armour, and many ornaments of great value. One metal shield, curiously damascened, has 8,000*l*. worth of diamonds inwrought with the pattern. Above the cases are gold-tipped tusks of elephants, curiously-shaped horns, and large fans. One end of the room presents the appearance of a conservatory from the bank of bouquets and choice plants heaped up; in the foreground was a contribution from the Royal Gardens at Lacken, Belgium, consisting of roses, lilies, camelias and orchids in choice variety. Silver baskets filled with rare flowers alternated with bouquets from several of the Royal Gardens, and one dainty basket from Sir F. and Lady Alston, which was filled with orchids, had a magnificent bunch of black grapes hanging from the handle. A large bouquet of lilies was suspended from the chandelier in the centre of the room. The fireplace was completely hidden by the mass of flowers contributed in separate bouquets, tokens of dutiful congratulation. Among them one bore these words:—"From J. L. Toole, with loyal and respectful congratulations." The other presents were displayed upon tables against the walls and before the windows, the silver ware being set off remarkably well by the gold-embroidered blue cloths on which they stood. Conspicuous by the singularity and beauty of the article was the gift of the Queen. This is a gigantic silver flagon, highly wrought, having a snake handle, and a snake for a spout, and covered all over with curious ornamentation, the shoulders carrying small busts. The Prince's gift to the Princess consists of a travelling clock and a large cross of rubies and diamonds of surpassing beauty. Clustering round about are the gifts of brothers and sisters, children, crowned heads, and the members of the household. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh give a sapphire and diamond brooch and a sapphire and diamond pin; the five children of the Prince and Princess present silver models of Viva, the Princess's favourite hack, and of Paddy, the Prince's favourite horse. The Emperor and Empress of Russia sent a ruby and diamond necklace of great worth for the Princess: the King of the Belgians an antique silver flagon; and the Empress Eugenie a model of "Great Harry," built in the time of Henry VIII., with sails set, and figures of sailors and officers at work in various parts of the ship. Behind these are two velvet chests, one containing a silver gilt tea and coffee service, from the King and Queen of Denmark, and the other a golden punch bowl, cup, ladle, and tray, from the King of the Hellenes. Above, suspended from the wall is a large enamelled china clock from the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, sends a case of antique silver spoons, the bowl of each spoon engraved with Danish scenes. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar offers an ornamental silver cup, and close beside the Queen's gift is a large scarlet box containing a tiara of diamonds, presented by ladies of her acquaintance to the Princess of Wales. The names of the donors are enclosed in an ivory-bound volume, and amongst them are the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Cadogan, Lady Cork, the Duchess of Cleveland, Lady Spencer, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Waterford, Lady Castlereagh, the wife of the Austrian Ambassador, Lady Roseberry, and many others. The Emperor Frederick III. and the Empress Victoria sent, a few days before the death of the late Emperor, two rare and valuable china vases. The members of the Prince's Household give four silver vases which may also be used as moderator lamps; Mrs. Campbell, of Cavendish-square, a tall silver vase, "with humble duty and congratulations." The personal Staff of the Duke of Cambridge also selected four silver vases for their gift. Lord Rothschild and Mr. Alfred Rothschild presented two pearl and diamond solitaires of great beauty to the Prince. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons sent a large diamond butterfly to the Princess. From the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms came a silver statuette of an officer of the corps. The Duke and Duchess of Braganza give an antique dish quaintly engraved. Beside this beautiful present stands a silver plaque from the 2nd Battalion of the Yorkshire, or Princess of Wales's Own Regiment, bearing in relief "The toilet of Venus." A small agate bowl of exquisite form comes from the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. This is mounted on a lapis lazuli stem; in the stem sits a triton, and round the sides are flowers wrought in pearls and enamel. The Duke of Cambridge presents a delicately-wrought silver cake basket. A silver casket contains the address of the Mark Masons of England, presented through Lord Egerton. The servants have been particularly fortunate in their choice of a present, which consists of a silver tankard embossed by a pupil of Tamnitzar, of Nuremberg. Lady Blomfield presents to the Prince a dressing case with gold fittings, once belonging to George III.; and Lord and Lady Wantage offer a magnificent silver gilt service, once the property of a former King of Denmark. The Corporations of Salford, Manchester, and Leicester send addresses, two of which are enclosed in silver enamelled cases. Mr. and Mrs. A. Sassoon present two silver lamps and a writing service; Sir Henry and Lady Knight a covered drinking cup, with portraits of the Prince and Princess enamelled, and views of the Exchange, St. Paul's, and the Guildhall engraved upon the sides. This is one of the most picturesque gifts in the room. Among the curiosities are a table with marble top formed out of fragments brought from Cicero's Villa at Pozzuoli, the gift of the Rev. F. Reaveley, Lexham Rectory, Norfolk; and a circular plaque of green jade made of interlaced dragons, through the interstices of which officers of State used to address the Emperor of China, and taken at the sack of the Summer Palace, the gift of Mr. Henricus Hope Crealock. Among a host of more showy gifts was a small case, bearing these words:—"To the Princess,—A tiny ring of silver wedding bells, from her dutiful and devoted servant, Madge Kendal." This consisted of a bracelet, a brooch, and a waist chain, each having a curiously-shaped bell dependent. The Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar sent a silver cushion; the Freemasons of Kent and Surrey, a Brinsmead piano; Lady Rothschild, a bouquet holder of gold, set with diamonds and rubies; Lieut. Colonel H. Legge, two silver candlesticks; Sir H. White, a silver bowl; Mrs Mackay, of the United States, a silver-mounted plate-glass mirror; Sir R. Wallace, two tapestry screens; Sir F. Leighton, study of a female head; the Countess Granville, a Madonna and child; Mr. Oswald Brierly, four water-colour medallions; Colonel Fraser, a gold salt celler; a brooch from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Madame Mirabeau, a parasol of Valenciennes laces, with ivory handle and agate top; Prince Louis Esterhazy, a mailed hand in silver; two silver urns from the Queen's Household; three large flagons from the gentlemen friends of the Prince of Wales; a gold cup from the Princess de Sagan; a silver wolf from Sir R. Cathcart; an ivory fan from the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen; an equestrian statue in silver of the Prince from Sir A. Sassoon; old Irish silver cups, from the Irish Peers; a pocket-book with monogram and crown in diamonds; and a pearl and ruby pencil-case, from Mr. L. de Rothschild. Besides these were many small paintings, screens, and study decorations. The model of the Imperial Institute in silver, the gift of the Corporation of London stands upon a table in the saloon.

AUSTRALIAN SAVAGES.

A correspondent who nearly forty years ago was well acquainted with the great tribes which inhabited the riverine province of New South Wales has written some of his reminiscences to the *Field*.

A PICTURESQUE SIGHT.

A large "corobori" by some of the Murray tribes he says was a very wild and picturesque sight.

The scene is, generally, an open space in the forest, on the bank of a river; time, a pitch-dark moonless night; a wide semicircle of blacks—six or eight score perhaps—sitting behind a curved line of small fires, near each of which is piled a heap of dry gum-leaves. When thrown on the embers, these will flare with a bright light like gas. The women sit close to the fires, each with her skin cloak rolled up tightly before her. No young men are visible, and there is but little apparent excitement in the camp. But presently one or two of the old warriors will begin crooning a sort of chant, to a monotonous drawling tune, over and over again. Presently two or three of the magicians and elders of the tribe will rise with arms in their hands, chanting and clashing their weapons, boomerang and heelomans, against each other, in perfect time to the song. Then the women join in with their shrill voices, thumping their skin drums in unison, so that forty sound as one. Faster sing the old men, and faster the women join in with their screaming soprano, all always in perfect time and tune. The singers are becoming excited, and the wild song rises louder and louder, always to the regular beat of the drums and the clashing of shields and clubs. Suddenly on to the fires, which are ranged like footlights in front of the semi-circle of screaming, drumming gins, the boys and children dash the dry gum-leaves; the bright flare lights up the scene with vivid light, the huge white boles of the great gum-trees show out in the blaze like the shining columns of a temple. There is a rattle of arms, a shriek, the leaders of the orchestra (beating measure the while with their weapons) make the time faster and faster; every soul in the camp yells out the tune; and suddenly dashes out from the black darkness into the bright circle of light a band of some thirty young warriors, looking verily like a gang of demons, their skins blacker than nature made them, with charcoal, broad white pipeclayed stripes down the inside of each leg and thigh, and every rib defined with a streak of white, a white fillet round each shaggy black head, from under which the gleaming eyes shine like diamonds. With their resonant boomerangs and clubs clashing, always in perfect time, always accompanied by the dull drumming from the women, they dance with a curious, rapid, quivering shake of the leg and thigh, which none but a black fellow can accomplish. The chorus, led on by the fierce looking old men, waxes furious. Faster and louder grows the song when lo! a signal from the leader, a loud "Ugh" from the dancers, and the wild men vanish into the darkness from which they issued, and sudden silence falls on the whole camp, in contrast to the excitement which a moment ago possessed the frantic crowd.

This is only the first act. The corbori is a big function which has been rehearsed for weeks, and will go on all night.

A DUEL.

These large meetings used often to lead to mischief. A lot of strange tribes would meet together, agree very well for a time, especially while game continued plentifully in the neighbourhood, but before dispersing murders might take place in revenge for supposed deaths by sorcery. Young women might be spirited away, and desperate quarrels ensue, only to be settled by duelling.

I was once so fortunate as to be an eye-witness of one of their duels. The cause of quarrel was, of course, a lady. A young fellow had abducted a young woman, doubtless with her full consent, from some neighbours, and after days of palaver, it was settled by the seniors of the two tribes that satisfaction was to be given to the brother or cousin of the girl, *more majorum*, by single combat. The rival sept were camped on either side of the river; we forbade them to cross it, for hunting purposes or any other. Had they not been kept apart, there would have been manslaughter. On the appointed day one party crossed the river, and made two or three fires in our paddock, about a hundred yards from the rival camp. There they sat, in almost total silence, for nearly an hour. Then a tall young fellow, with a white fillet round his brows, and a few yellow cockatoo feathers stuck in his mop of hair, after saying a few words rapidly to the old men, walked out into the open; he was nearly naked, and looked like a statue as he stood in the sun with the light shining on his bronze limbs, waiting with six reed spears, his throwing-stick, and little narrow shield in his hand. He was followed by an old woman, who squatted down twenty yards behind him. Then forth stalked the gay Paris, accompanied by two or three old warriors, who, after some yelling confabulation with the other party, stationed their man opposite, and about twenty-five yards away. Paris stuck his six spears in the ground, standing with his little shield held by the middle, in his left hand, his eye never off his antagonist, his throwing stick in his right; the girl, the cause of the battle, running out behind, and crouching some thirty yards from him. Then, after a shout or two from the camps, the first man seemed galvanized into sudden fury, and, jumping from side to side, hurled all six spears at his adversary as hard as he could throw them, and almost as quick as a man might fire the chambers of a revolver. The other fellow stood quite quiet, with his little red-and-white painted oval shield extended, and parried each spear as it came with a turn of his wrist; each lance seemed to touch the edge of the shield, glance, and bury itself with a swish in the long grass, like a snake. The girl sat quietly, rolled up in her possum rug, just out of the line of the spears. The old gin, behind the challenger, had pulled her skin cloak over her head, and was slamming it on the ground, yelling curses, and dancing like a she-devil, as these hags always do when there is any mischief going on. The women in both camps were yelling and screaming awfully, and the men seemed to be trying to keep them quiet. Then one of the old men called to the defendant, who picked up his spears, and threw them quite gently one by one in the direction of the challenger; they were seized by the old woman, who broke them one after another. The girl picked up the spears which had been thrown at her young man, and handed them to one of the elders. There was tremendous yabbering and yelling in the camps until late in the day, when the strange tribe cleared out. Our blacks told us that everything had been done properly, that there was no more anger between them—"Baal koola now"—and there would be no fighting.

THE EXCITEMENT AT BUCHAREST.

Telegrams from Bucharest published last week said there had been serious collisions between the Gendarmes and the Partisans of the Opposition around the palace. A telegram, dated the 27th ult., said that the Opposition deputies led a large mob into the Legislative Chamber, but that on a few volleys of blank cartridges being fired the rioters dispersed. The following telegram from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Standard*, dated the 11th instant, will throw some light on these later developments:—

Although a week has elapsed since Bucharest was surprised by the news that M. Bratiano's Government, with a large newly-elected Parliamentary majority at its back, had suddenly sent in their resignation to the King, it is only by degrees that the true reasons of this determination, unexpected alike by friends and foes, are being brought to light; and, unfortunately, these reasons are but little calculated to inspire confidence in the future tranquility of the country. On the Saturday there had been a Council of Ministers, at which the question of resigning had not even been mooted, yet on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, M. Bratiano was going round to all his colleagues telling them the Government must resign, and before noon their resignation was in the hands of the King, and accepted, although reluctantly. There can be little doubt now that, in the meantime, information of the gravest character had reached M. Bratiano, and determined him to surrender office. Ever since the new Parliament had met, the Opposition, powerless in the face of a vastly superior numerical majority, had transferred its activity to public meetings in which sedition had been openly preached, and the doctrine of violence laid down as justifiable against a majority which, according to the demagogic minorities, did not represent the real nation. The Government, in view of a great public meeting announced for Sunday by the leaders of the Opposition, had issued a proclamation calling the attention of all peaceful citizens to the laws which regulate public meetings in this country, and, while disclaiming all intention of interfering with legitimate manifestations of public opinion, warned them of the consequences of seditious and illegal agitation. To this proclamation, which was violently denounced by the Opposition as directed against freedom of speech, its leading organ replied by advising the public to go to the meeting in their thousands, but to go armed with revolvers and other weapons, in order to defend themselves against the myrmidons of a despotic Government. Cries of "To the Palace! to the Palace" had already been raised at previous meetings of the Opposition, and there was reason to fear that the Opposition leaders were planning a popular manifestation which would certainly have resulted in a conflict with the police, and probably required the calling out of the troops. In a country like Roumania, no revolutionary movement can succeed without the co-operation of the Army. The question which, it is believed, forced itself upon M. Bratiano was whether he could rely upon the Army in case of a real conflict, and it unfortunately appears both from the speech which M. Bratiano afterwards delivered to his Parliamentary supporters in explanation of his action, and from the open, if somewhat boastful, assertions of the leaders of the Opposition themselves, that the Army had been gained over to the Opposition, and that, if matters had been pushed to extremities, Bucharest would have witnessed a military *pronunciamiento*. M. Bratiano, by nature averse to bloodshed, and anxious from prudential motives to avoid a conflict, the issue of which was at best doubtful, bent before the storm, urged also perhaps by the secret belief that Roumania would soon be forced to call back the pilot whose strong hands have steered her for the last twelve years through so many dangerous rapids.

A Papal decree, which (the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says) is about to be issued, will greatly interest the theological and scientific world. Forty propositions of the Abate Rosmini, the distinguished philosopher and founder of the Order of Charity, which has several houses in England, are condemned. The propositions are extracted from the works of Rosmini, and in no way reflect upon his fealty to the Catholic Church.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N steamer Java, Captain J Robertson, sailed from Bombay yesterday, laden with a general cargo for Marmagoa and Coast ports, and with one cabin and 65 deck passengers for various ports.

The anchor line steamer Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain James Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—General Leslie, Mr Pill, Mr J H Harrison, Mr and Mrs O'Farrell and two children, Miss Fallon, Miss Phillips, Mr Phillips, Mrs Fletcher, Mrs Tucker and infant, Mrs J H Fisher, Mrs Vining and two infants, Mr S Hodgert, Mrs Eaton and infant, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Weir and two children, Miss Wallaston, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Walkee and infant, Miss Walker, Mrs and Master Weeld, Misses Knowles and Savau, Dr and Mrs Hall, Revd and Mrs Shillidy, and five children, and Lieutenant J H and Mrs Young and child.

The B I S N steamer Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain A J Windebank, arrived in port yesterday morning from Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd and Mrs Saffer, and two children, Revd and Mrs Eble and two children, Miss Bertsch and 37 deck. Among the passengers were ten distressed seamen, all natives of Cutch, who had been lately rescued from drowning off the Maldive Island, and had been embarked on board the Sirsa by the authorities at Colombo. They all belonged to a country craft, named Daolat Prasad. In the beginning of last month, while they were going from the Maldives to Colombo, their vessel, laden with fish and other cargo, worth about Rs. 15,000, suddenly struck on a rock, while they were about a day's sail from the port of embarkation. The men were, however, saved by another Cotia. They were then transferred to a boat which carried them back to the Maldives. After a stay here for about a fortnight, they took passages for Colombo by a prow named Hurri Prasad, and from the latter place, where they remained for a couple of days, they were embarked on board the Britisher, as distressed seamen. They say that the morning the accident occurred, at 8 a.m., was a very foggy one. The Cotia cost about Rs. 5,000. The damage, including the cargo, is Rs. 20,000. The unfortunate crew will be sent to their homes from Bombay.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Massilia	2758	S. D. Shellard	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Titania	2011	Garofolitch	B	F. Janni & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Paine	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Belgravia	3274	G. C. Boothby	D	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hajeen	1842	Newey	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1717	W. J. Rule	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	1112	E. Elliott	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Brocadaile	1416	J. Notman	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Inishowen Head	1986	T. McCalmont	L	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1757	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Arara	2666	Mackinlay	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ China	1391	B. Fletcher	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Friary	1505	T. R. Evan	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Athens	1493	Robertson	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ P. Hendrik	2041	Collin	..	Visram Ebram.
„ Storm Queen	1374	Irwin	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hampstead	1148	Jones	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Lancaster	1147	J. T. Leggett	..	Captain.
„ Chenister	1303	W. J. Sheldrake	..	R. Bomonji
„ Foyle	1584	H. Gasson	..	R. Bomonji.
„ Kt. of St. John	2296	Bevis	..	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	Sirsa (s)	Windebank.	Calcutta, March 16.
	Khiwa (s)	Creive	China.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
4	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Mauritius.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Mandvie.
	Java (s)	Robertson	Marmagoa.
	Asia (s)	Harris	Liverpool.

The s. s. Bhownagar will sail for Bhownagar to-day.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester day:—

Steamer Dunbar, Genoa and Torre del Anunziata.
„ Coconada, for Coast and Karachi.
„ Knight of St. John, for Genoa, Palermo and Batavia.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—April 4.

Carter, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—March 31.

Collingwood, Lt-Col, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on leave.

April 2.

Lock, Lt, Bombay, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deesa.

April 4.

Cazalet, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

O'Farrell, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on private leave, to England.

Hall, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.

Wilkie, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.

Whylock, Lt, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Deolali.

Southey, 2nd Lieut, 9th Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Satara.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By, Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th April, 1888.

1. The Tennent's Memorial Challenge Cup for marksmen will be fired for on Saturday, the 7th instant, at Coorla. Distances 400, 500, and 600 yards. 7 rounds at each distance.

2. The Competition for the Presidency Medal will take place at Coorla on the 9th instant. An Officer and Sergeant of the Corps are required to form a Committee. Any one willing to undertake this duty is requested to send his name to Head-quarters. The following is the roll of competitors:—Vol T Murray "A" Co and Sergt T Smith "A" Co; Sergt E Thomas "B" Co, Lt T M English "B" Co, Vol W Warner "B" Co, Corpl W G Nicoll, "B" Co, Capt R S Brown "B" Co, Vol W H Main "B" Co and Vol J Waller "B" Co; Vol P Boylett "C" Co and Vol E W Fido "C" Co; Qr-Mr-Serjt W Watkins "D" Co, Vol C Major "D" Co, Sergt S Myer "D" Co, Sergt H Black "D" Co and Vol W Stiphens "D" Co; Lt D J Sharp "E" Co, Vol G B Stacey "E" Co, Sergt L Crowley "E" Co, Serjt-Major W F Melvill, "E" Co Lc A R Sharp "E" Co, and Sergt J H Prescott "E" Co; Lieut T W English "I" Co; Cadet C Stephens "M" Co; Trooper L Lorrest, B L H, T S Major T W Cuff, B T H and Lc B Reddie.

3. It is requested that all Rifles in possession of Volunteers may be returned to Head-quarters for inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order in notified:—

4. The Carbines in possession of members may be returned to Head-quarters with the least possible delay.

By order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists. —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	810xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 do.	740
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	440
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161¼

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 101	1015
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75½	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	905
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,380	1,380	Rs. 600	625
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	95
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	100	250	...	...	250
Fort Press Co.	100	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	495
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 10	440xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	650

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	157
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	40
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	0
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	95
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,075
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	104½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	63
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	9½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	361
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104½xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	40
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	335
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	115
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	85
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	6
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,280
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	197
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200		P	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	190
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500		335
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590xd
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	350
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	865xd
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,000
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	920
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	760xd
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	635
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	570xd
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350	Rs. 500	500
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	730
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,700	150	150	..	170
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	...	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	427	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	800
Howard & Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	655
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625 805
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1300
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	550
Jamshed Mfg. Co. Limited	1,600	250	25	Rs. 15	290
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 21	640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500	Rs. 14	420
Increased	1,483	250	25		
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,125
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co. Ld	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	695
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	895
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	600½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,150
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	162½
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,510
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,277½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	420
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720		625	Rs. 25	532½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	900
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 82	955
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	962½
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	300
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10 000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,180xd
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	..	255xd
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	500	500		450
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	385
Veramgaum S. & Mfg Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	–	650

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-7
Carolas	„ 260
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 220
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-7
Gold Leaf	„ 23-1
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-14
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-14
Pekin	„ 22-7

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Advances made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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CONTENTS.

Chapter I.

Western India: Past and Present—
Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded—Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxeden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

Chapter II.

Cave Temples of Western India—
Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

Chapter III.

Bombay Castle—
Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

Chapter IV.

Malabar Hill—
Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

Chapter V.

Bombay Cathedral—
Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Ancient Tombs—Laus Deo.

Chapter VI.

Aungier's Convention—
Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

Chapter VII.

Bombay Circa, 1839—
No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

Chapter VIII.

Sir Charles James Napier, G.C.C.—
Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The mother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Hand—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—E it Carolus.

Chapter IX.

Eliza—
Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbreck—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

Chapter X.

Hill Climbing, East and West—
Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

Chapter XI.

Bombay Harbour—
Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Prongs—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

Chapter XII.

Anglo-Indian Ghosts—
Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Deposrie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

Chapter XIII.

Elephanta—
Cloaca Maxima—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of Gohona, Pimble.

Chapter XIV.

Thomas Coryat—
Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617 Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire Travelling—Defects—Did he know Shakespeare Conclusion.

Chapter XV.

A Forgotten Governor of Bombay—
Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1788—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

Chapter XVI.

Our Coins—
The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

Chapter XVII.

How the Mutiny was Averted in Bombay—
Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie of Bladnoch—Mutineers Executed.

Chapter XVIII.

Ramleh Recollections—
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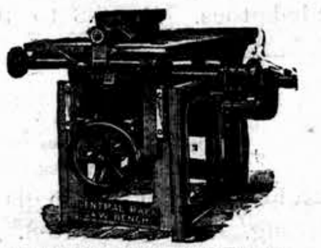

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE of Iron, cinchona *& of soluble meat*

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine D^r Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS PREVENTS the SPREADING OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

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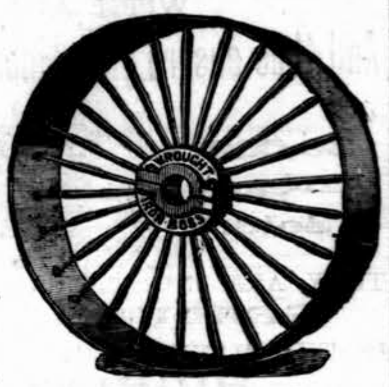

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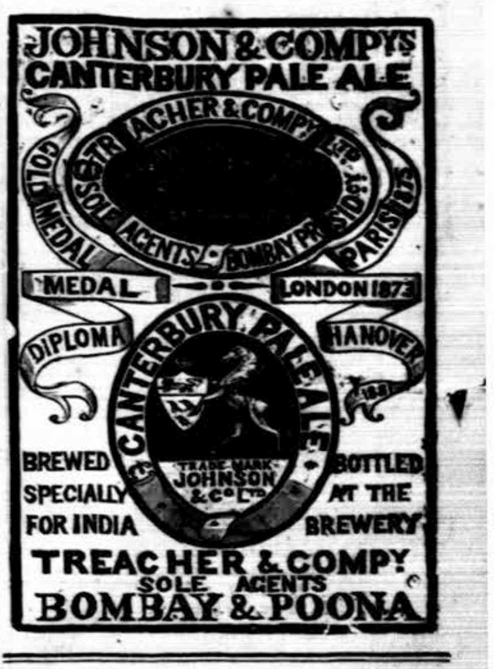

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